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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN

WITHIN A WEEK of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, closing our last war with Great Britain, and while congratulatory references to these hundred years of peace between the two English-speaking nations were still appearing in editorial columns, Lloyd's were insuring against war between Great Britain and America. For President Wilson had found it necessary to lodge an official protest with the British Government against its treatment of our commerce on the high seas. The War of 1812, editors recall, occurred when England, at war with a powerful opponent on the Continent of Europe, interfered with American neutral shipping in her efforts to starve that enemy out. And the parallel with the present situation is not forgotten. But while editors and Congressmen of all political beliefs unite in firm support of the President in the position he has taken, there is no belligerency, no expectation that the century-old precedent will be followed to the point of hostility. Indeed, in both this country and in England, where the American note of December 28 was received with some such shock as that caused by President Cleveland's Venezuela message, the prevailing tone of responsible editorial comment has been conciliatory, friendly, and hopeful. The idea of any outcome other than a peaceful settlement reasonably satisfactory to both nations is rejected as quite unthinkable, tho it is admitted that the problem is a knotty one, and an immediate solution is expected neither in Washington nor London.

While our State Department speaks only of our own interests, other neutral sufferers from the war are keenly concerned, and the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent learns that the document gave concrete expression to some of their grievances. The Boston *News Bureau* believes that by bringing out a clear and full understanding on a vexed and complicated matter the American note should "serve both to emancipate our commerce from various handicaps and also to mark a mile-stone in the general settlement of the status and rights of peaceful commerce in war-times."

The note sent to Sir Edward Grey did not specify the various acts complained of, but was couched in general terms, protesting chiefly against England's unwarranted extension of the doctrine of contraband, her seizure and detention of suspected American ships, and the practical embargo laid upon commerce between the United States and other neutral nations. The note, according to the press, is intended not only for Great Britain, but for all the members of the Triple Entente. Summaries of this document appeared in the daily papers, and these sentences from the New York *Journal of Commerce* may be taken as presenting an idea of its contents:

"The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness lest silence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy on the part of Great Britain which infringed the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

"The document points out that complaints on every side and public criticism in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries, a situation the seriousness of which must be apparent to Great Britain. Reimbursement alone for cargoes unlawfully detained or seized, it states, does not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of British practise on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking risks or hazards which in no case ought to surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

"The American note, mentioning here that foodstuffs are conditional contraband, since they may be destined for the use of a civil population as well as an army, says the United States is in entire agreement with the doctrine exprest by Lord Salisbury, British Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence with the Washington Government concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to the Transvaal during the Boer War in South Africa. Lord Salisbury wrote then:

" 'Foodstuffs, with a hostile destination, can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that this was, in fact, their destination at the time of seizure.'"

This is considered by *The Journal of Commerce* to be the most far-reaching declaration of the note, since its acceptance by Great Britain would revive our now practically non-existent foodstuffs trade with Germany and Austria. Coming to the subject of the detention of American ships, we are told that

"The Washington Government states that it can not tolerate undue delays in examining them or the convoying of such ships to British ports for detailed examination. It argues that proof of hostile destination of the cargo must be in evidence at the time of search at sea. The belligerent right of search is fully recognized, but it can not be extended to the point of diverting American ships into belligerent ports merely on suspicion.

"The United States asserts, moreover, that it views with growing concern the detention of scores of American cargoes consigned from this country to neutral ports, contending that it should be the duty of the belligerent to protect neutral commerce and prevent innocent merchants from suffering."

In particular, objection is made to British treatment of

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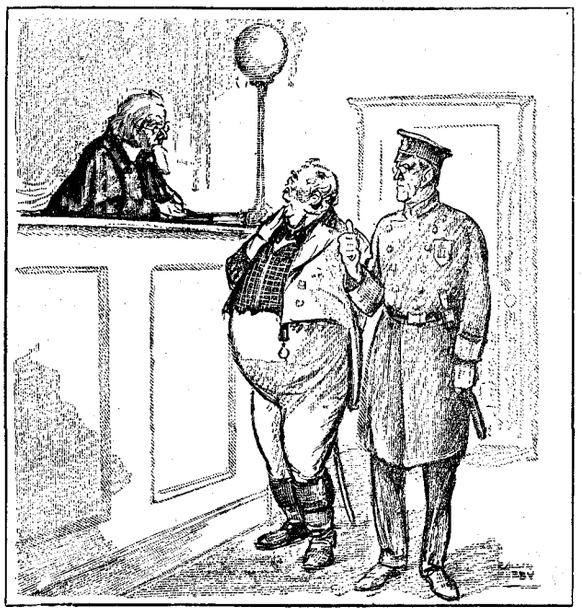
American cargoes of copper, and to the announcement that all cargoes shipped "to order," or to no specific consignee, would be considered suspect. In this connection our Government makes the point, *The Journal of Commerce* says, "that commerce between neutral nations constitutes the normal relations of peace, and not war, and that the presumption of guilt can not rest on neutral shippers, but the burden of proof must be imposed on the belligerent who interferes."

Callers at the White House, say the Washington correspondents, learned from President Wilson that this Government in-



"OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC, YOUR HONOR."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

tends eventually to claim heavy damages from the British Government for its interferences with American trade. On the other hand, according to the New York *Times* correspondent, the President was willing to admit that our Government had been embarrassed "by the practise of some shippers in concealing contraband goods in cargoes ostensibly composed entirely of non-contraband goods."

The British press realize the importance of the protest, appreciate its frank and friendly wording, and wish to satisfy just American demands. But they do not wish to forego any military advantage Britain holds by virtue of its control of the seas. The strongest comment on this point comes from the London *Globe:*

"The American Government, in effect, demands that we renounce, in the interest of American profits, our most potent weapon against the enemy—that we should raise the blockade against the enemy's supplies. This demand may be made in the most friendly spirit, but there is only one possible answer in the friendliest spirit—'No!'"

Most of the London dailies, however, speak in a more conciliatory tone. They enlarge upon England's desire for American sympathy and moral support. *The Daily Express* does "not believe that in this supreme moment in our history it is conceivable that we could lose America's friendship." They realize the inconvenience and loss which the war must occasion to America, yet several of them point out, to use *The Morning Post's* words, "that great nations can not carry on war against one another without other nations suffering." According to *The Pall Mall Gazette*, the question was bound to come up, and England is bound to remember that our trade is suffering. Therefore, "as we ask the American people to consider our difficulties, so we must be ready to consider those under which the President and his Government labor."

The London *Daily News* adopts a similar judicial tone, and says that it should be remembered in the United States that "the prize law this country is now enforcing is very similar to the American practise." Also that

"The actual commerce under dispute, tho of high military significance to us, is not of very great pecuniary value to America, while the gain to the United States from the shortening of the war as a result of the Allies' blockade would vastly outweigh any temporary loss due to restriction of American trade with Germany. . . . . .

"On the other hand, it is for the British Government to consider carefully the relative values of certain of its regulations and of American good will."

Our contention that ships be searched at sea, and not taken into port to be detained and searched there, is considered impracticable by the London *Daily Chronicle*. Modern ships are too large to search at sea, we are told, and, besides, German submarines would be afforded too tempting a target. Americans are asked by *The Times* to remember some of the unprecedented features of this war—

"We are waging war against two great continental States which have hardly any seaboard of their own. They are surrounded by neutral States, and their efforts to procure necessaries for their armies through those States are indefatigable. There is good reason to believe that, despite all prohibitions and other measures of neutral Governments, those efforts have been in many instances successful.

"Can we be justly blamed in these circumstances if our attitude toward American commerce with these neutral neighbors of our enemies is perforce somewhat rigorous?"

In particular, *The Morning Post* finds reason for suspicion in the fact that the amount of American copper imports to Italy, Holland, Norway, and Sweden during September and October of this year were five times those in the same months of 1913. *The Morning Post* flings a few paragraphs of British sarcasm at President Wilson's "impartial neutrality." And it asks, in another editorial, how Americans would have the command of the sea used as a means of exerting pressure on an enemy. What was done in our Civil War? It answers:

"The trade of all foreign States with the Confederacy was cut off and the Confederacy starved. The United States Government declared a blockade of the whole coast of the Confederacy from the Potomac to the Mexican border, and thus every neutral ship trading with Confederate ports was liable to capture."

Acknowledging, as it does, the calm and friendly tone of the English newspapers, the New York *Evening Post* points out that some of their contentions are "plainly invalid." In the Civil War the North did strangle sea-borne trade with the Southern States, but it "did it by the recognized means, an effective blockade," while the English Government "has made no pretense of blockading the German coast." Whereas a blockade is certain and definite, under the present rulings Britain has "left American exporters too much in the dark and exposed them to loss." *The Evening Post* then takes up *The Daily Chronicle's* defense of the detention of American ships in British ports. The point, as it sees it, is that "it is more convenient to take a suspected vessel into port, there to conduct the search at leisure and in security." But, observes *The Evening Post:*

"Convenience for the captor does not make international law. Unnecessary inconvenience for the captured, on the contrary, is made punishable by international law. . . . The basis of a claim for damages in the case of a liner held for some days in port and then released with a clean bill of health would seem to be clear. This must have been in the President's mind when he said that he expected Great Britain to pay for the damage done to our shipping and our commerce. Indeed the note laid before the British Government may be thought of as a sort of laying the legal foundation for a demand, later, that complete indemnification be made."

Now, the American note to Great Britain is not meant for a denial of the right of search in time of war, explains *The Evening*

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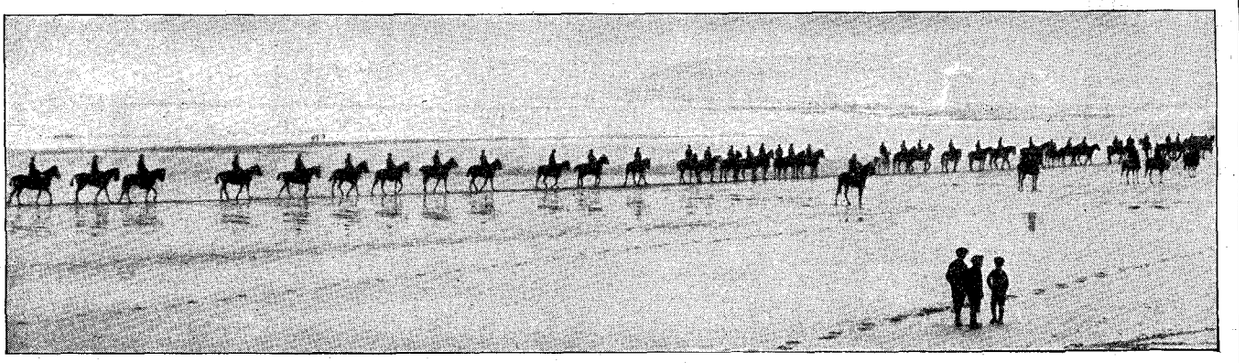

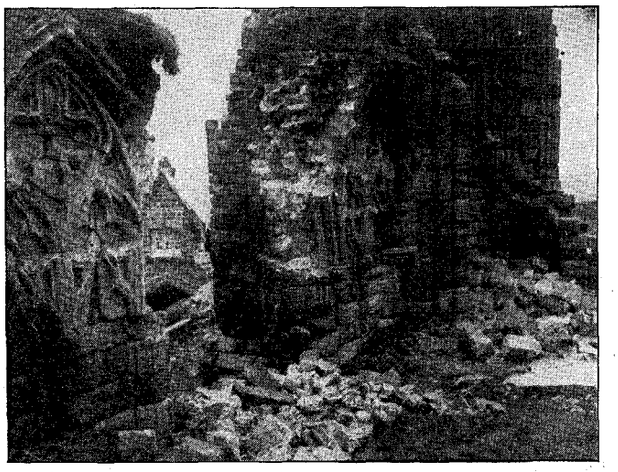

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The picture at the top shows cavalry patrolling the beach at Scarborough on the lookout for a second attack. Below, at the left, are two young women searching for pieces of shell in the wreckage of their home, also in Scarborough; and, at the right, the ruins of Whitby Abbey, further demolished by German shells. This German raid took place on December 16. On Christmas day, England replied with a daring attack by seven hydroaeroplanes, supported by light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, on the German naval base at Cuxhaven.

AFTER GERMANY'S NAVAL RAID AGAINST ENGLISH SEACOAST TOWNS.

Post; "it is only the needless and harmful incidents of the British right of search that are objected to. We have simply insisted upon the responsibilities which that right carries with it." England does enjoy the command of the sea, but that "does not make her whim the law at sea." Further:

"The rules carefully worked out through all the years, with the decisions made by British courts as well as American, and the positions laid down repeatedly by British statesmen as well as our own, can not be brushed aside as if they were but scraps of paper. They represent the consensus of nations. They are a part of international law. No plea of extreme necessity, or of life or death for England or any other Power, can avail to set aside the indefeasible rights of neutrals at sea. If through ignorance or excess of zeal, they are infringed upon by the captain of an English man-of-war, his Government may be made to smart for it."

In taking the position we do, says the Boston *Transcript*, we "stand for an interpretation of the law just to all neutrals." This need of such insistence upon the enforcement of neutral rights is also emphasized by the New York *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Journal of Commerce*. It is preposterous, declares the Washington *Post*, "that the quarrels of two nations, or of eight nations, should be permitted to interfere with the freedom of the seas for the commerce of nations that have no part in their quarrels, no interest in their strifes, no desires save to keep in peaceful relations with one and all of them."

As far as our own interests are concerned, President Wilson's position, according to the New York *Sun*, is simply that "the United States wants and will have a square deal for her exporters, and she will insist upon due recognition of her rights as a neutral Power." *The Sun* agrees that "the United States can require no loss in self-respect." And the President's stand wins similar expressions of hearty approval from papers like the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Mail* (Rep.), *Herald* (Ind.), and *Times* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). The principal basis of the American protest, we read in one of the Washington dispatches, is the extent to which American vessels have been taken to English ports on suspicion, and detained for periods ranging from two weeks to six weeks. This has meant, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, that American trade with Holland and the Scandinavian nations, as well as with Italy and the Levant, has been seriously impaired. Shippers, according to a *Sun* news item, have of late been refusing to accept cargoes of copper for any of these countries. Food is not supposed to be contraband, but it is reported that the Chicago packers have decided to stop all meat shipments to Europe, owing to seizure of cargoes of meat valued at over $5,000,000. Great Britain agrees to let our cotton go to Germany. This looks well, but according to the New York *Commercial*, "it does not work well," since "vessels laden with cotton are held up and taken into British ports, where they are unloaded and searched for copper and other things that Great Britain chooses to call 'contraband.'" Especially indignant are the New York *Morning Telegraph* and Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, and the Boston *Herald* tells of the "frank belief of many along shore that the British Admiralty, under the guise of guarding British interests, is making an extension of American ocean trade as difficult as possible." On the other hand, the New York *Globe* speaks for several of its contemporaries in saying that while we must insist on our rights, we must resist all efforts "to use the protest as a cover for the expression of non-neutral feelings."

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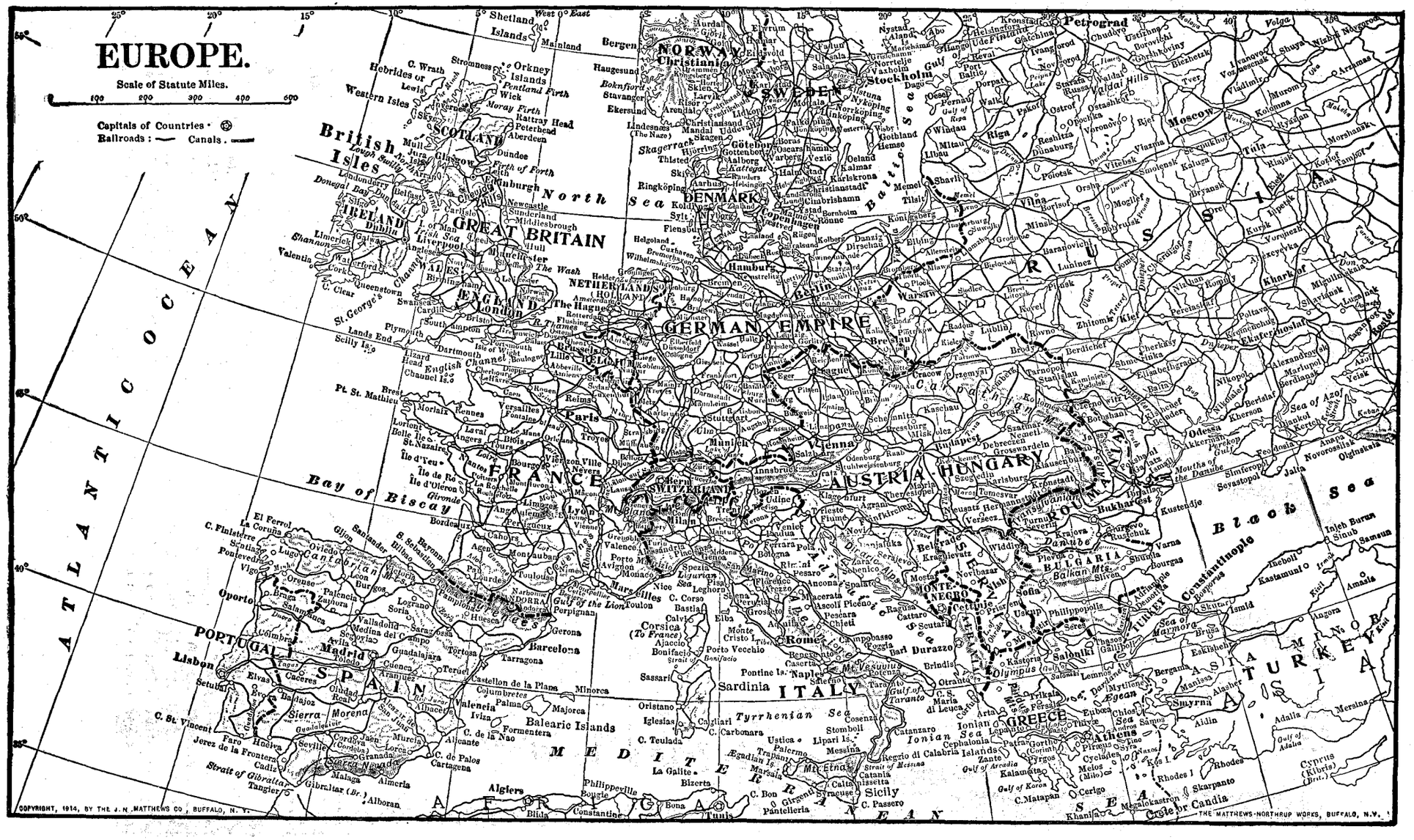
DETAILED REFERENCE-MAPS OF EUROPE'S WAR, FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION

THESE MAPS GIVE MANY DETAILS NOT FOUND IN THE ORDINARY ATLAS, AND SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR REFERENCE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS MAY BEST BE DONE BY PRESERVING THE MAGAZINE ENTIRE, THUS PROTECTING THE MAPS, AND PREVENTING THEM FROM BECOMING RUMPLED, SOILED, OR LOST.



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WESTERN THEATER OF THE WAR
where GERMANY meets ENGLAND, FRANCE and BELGIUM

Railroads: ——— Kaiser Wilhelm Canal: ———
Forts: ☆ ★ Other Canals: ———

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200 MILES

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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

EASTERN THEATER OF THE WAR
where RUSSIA meets GERMANY and AUSTRIA

Railroads: ——— Canals: ..... Forts: ☆ ★

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200 MILES

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SCENE OF THE WESTERN BATTLES

Detailed Map of the Region of MAIN MILITARY OPERATIONS along the FRANCO-BELGIAN-GERMAN FRONTIERS

Railroads: ——— Canals: ····· Forts: ★ ★ +

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 MILES

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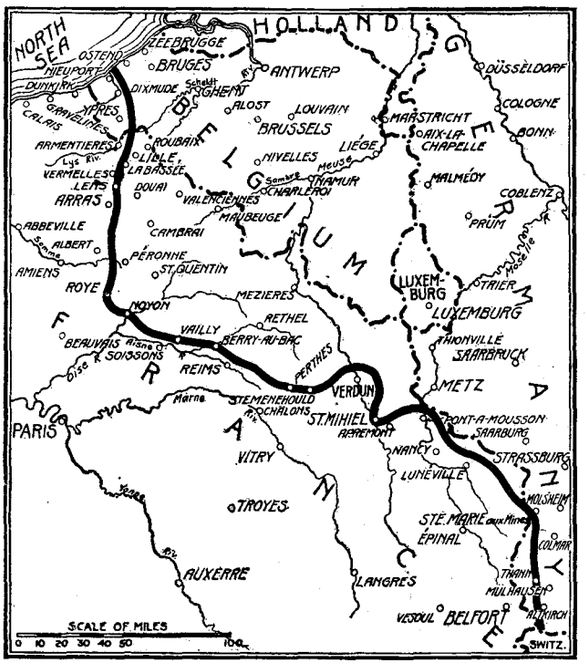
SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE following digest of the newspaper reports of the war is a continuation of the second Summary, which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 5, and of the first Summary, printed in the issue of September 26. One item of not a little importance, the fall of Tsing-tao, should be



THE WESTERN BATTLE-LINE ON DECEMBER 23.
It had not changed appreciably at the end of the month.

added to the chronology of the second section of the Summary. This fortress of the German colony in China surrendered to the Japanese besieging-forces on November 6. Because of greater accuracy in the later reports received, the third section slightly overlaps and amends the second. The present Summary concerns itself chiefly, as may be seen, with Eastern operations. Save for some evidences that the Allies are definitely taking the offensive on the northern Belgo-French battle-line and in Alsace, the deadlock in the West has held even more firmly than in the month preceding. In many cases the events that have served as material for newspaper head-lines have been costly advances of only a few hundred yards, and but rarely have these gains been permanent.

NOVEMBER 23.—**Central Poland**—The German advance from the line of Kalisz and Thorn falls into a Russian trap, formed by large reenforcements to the Russian center closing in suddenly from the north, south, and east. **Turkey**—The Turks claim victory over a British force near El Kantara, east of the Suez Canal.

NOVEMBER 24.—**Western Campaign**—British war-ships in the Channel bombard the German naval base at Zeebrügge, driving the enemy from the shelter of the sand-dunes along the coast, and causing some material damage.

NOVEMBER 25.—**Galicia**—Russian forces attempt an invasion of Hungary over the Carpathian Mountains.

NOVEMBER 26.—**Central Poland**—The Germans extricate themselves at great cost from the Russian encircling movement and continue their advance on Warsaw. **Galicia**—Austrian forces defending Krakow are defeated by the Russians at Brzesko, with heavy losses. **Naval**—The British predreadnought *Bulwark* blows up and sinks in the Thames; cause as yet unknown.

NOVEMBER 27.—**Western Campaign**—The French claim gains all along the line, from the Channel to Mühlhausen, averaging 4 to 10 miles in the last two weeks. **Southern Poland**—Russian forces from the direction of the Nida River succeed in separating the German and Austrian contingents, leaving the Austrians to hold Galician fortifications unaided. **Galicia**—The conflict about Krakow centers on the Raba River.

NOVEMBER 29.—**Servia**—Austrians advancing on the main Serb force capture Suvotor, near Valjevo, in the face of an obstinate defense. **Bukovina**—The Russians drive the Austrians from the fortifications of this extreme eastern province of Austria-Hungary, and seize Czernowitz, its capital.

NOVEMBER 30.—**Western Campaign**—Germans to the number of 120,000 concentrate on an attack on Ypres. **East Prussia**—A Russian surprize-attack on the German forces at Darkehnen suffers failure and heavy loss. **Central Poland**—The Germans concentrate about Kalisz for a descent upon Sieradz, and an approach on Lodz from the south. **Galicia**—The Russian force across the Carpathians is in part surrounded, in a battle at Homonna, Hungary, near Ungvar, and defeated.

DECEMBER 1.—**South Africa**—General De Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, is captured by Colonel Brits in British Bechuanaland, near Mafeking.

DECEMBER 2.—**Servia**—The Austrians take Belgrade after a 126-day siege.

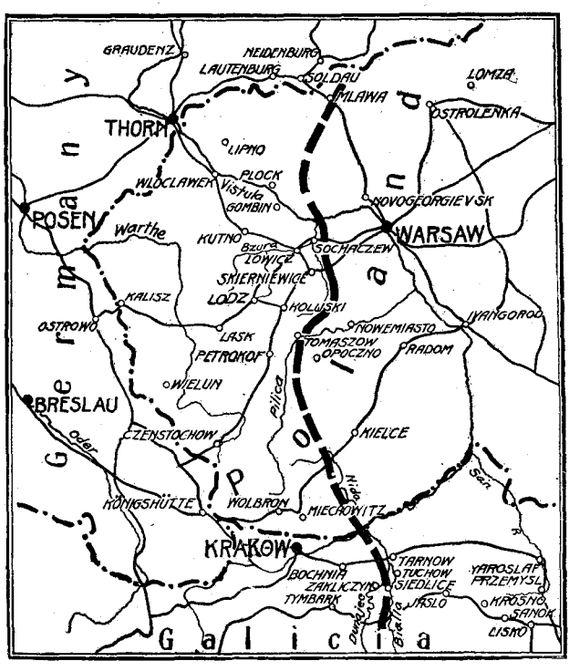
DECEMBER 3.—**Western Campaign**—French progress is marked, east of St. Mihiel and in Alsace. **Servia**—The resistance to the invading Austrians becomes aggressive, particularly against the Austrian right wing.

DECEMBER 5.—**Western Campaign**—The German attack at Ypres is successfully resisted, with some gains by the Allies. **Central Poland**—Reenforced from the West, the Germans take Lodz, gaining this success directly against the Russian center. Operations are at once furthered against the Russian right, on the Bsura River. The Russian left, extending down through Southern Poland into Galicia, is attacked by converging German and Austrian forces.

DECEMBER 6.—**Galicia**—A Russian force numbering 270,000 is before Krakow, the suburbs of which, to the southeast, are under bombardment.

DECEMBER 7.—**Western Campaign**—A severe French attack to the north of Nancy is repulsed by the Germans.

DECEMBER 8.—**Servia**—Turning on the invaders, the Serbs bring to a successful conclusion a three-day battle, in which many Austrian prisoners and arms are taken, and the cities of Valjevo and Ushitza are regained. **Naval**—A British squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sturdee, secretly reenforced by two powerful battle-cruisers, takes by surprize Admiral von Spee's squadron in the South Atlantic, off the Falkland Islands, and sinks three of the German vessels, fatally shattering a fourth. Nearly 2,000 lives are reported lost. **Turkey**—The British expeditionary force at the head of the Persian Gulf gain Kurna, giving



THE EASTERN BATTLE-LINE.
Drawn from reports dated December 29.

them control of the valuable territory from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates to the sea.

DECEMBER 9.—**South Africa**—General Beyers, the rebel Boer leader, is killed in an engagement at the Vaal River.

DECEMBER 12.—**Northern Poland**—German forces advancing

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from the direction of Soldau suffer repulse near Przasnysz. **Central Poland**—Pushing on from Lodz, the Germans are concentrating between the Bsura and the Vistula, near Lowicz. **Servia**—The invading Austrians fall back upon Shabats and Loznica, on the border, with a reported loss of 28,000 prisoners. **Galicia**—Nowo Sandec is recaptured by the Austrians. **Bukovina**—The Russians hold important wooded areas in the Eastern Carpathians and most of the mountain passes.

DECEMBER 13.—**Naval**—The Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh* is sunk in the Dardanelles by a British submarine that dives under five rows of mines and evades by many hours' submersion the gun-fire of hostile forts and torpedo-boats.

DECEMBER 14.—**Northern Poland**—The Germans are pushed back from Przasnysz to Mlawa on the borders of East Prussia. **Southern Poland**—The Russian line north from the lower Vistula to Noworadomsk and Piotrkow is withdrawing, owing to the operations against Warsaw. **Galicia**—The Austrians succeed in driving the Russians northeast from Jaslo, toward the San. The Russian troops in the Carpathians are falling back in disorder with heavy losses. **Servia**—The Serbs recapture Belgrade.

DECEMBER 16.—**Central Poland**—The Germans advance on the Vistula, 200,000 strong. **Servia**—The General Staff announces that none of the enemy is left on Servian soil. **Naval**—Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, three towns on the eastern coast of England, opposite Helgoland, are bombarded by a German squadron in a raid lasting an hour. The killed number 48; wounded, 85.

DECEMBER 17.—**Western Campaign**—Appreciable gains are made by the Allies between the Channel and the Lys River. **General**—Great Britain declares a protectorate over Egypt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur MacMahon is appointed High Commissioner for Egypt.

DECEMBER 18.—**Central Poland**—The Germans capture Lowicz. **General**—France acknowledges Britain's protectorate over Egypt, and Prince Hussein Kemal, uncle of the deposed Khedive, is appointed Sultan. In return, England declares its adherence to the Franco-Moroccan Treaty of 1912, which gives France a protectorate over Morocco.

DECEMBER 19.—**Central Poland**—The Germans press on to the Bsura River, where they are halted once more, thirty miles from Warsaw. **Southern Poland**—The Russians fall back across the Nida River, but there hold their ground, and begin a flank movement south on Tarnow. **Galicia**—Sorties from Przemysl are driven back with heavy losses. Fighting centers along the Donajec.

DECEMBER 20.—**Galicia**—Austrian attempts to follow the Russians across the Carpathians into Galicia are frustrated. Following a severe engagement at Luplow Pass, the Austrians are swept back into the valleys of the Latorcza and Ungh rivers, in Hungary. **Turkey**—The Russian Army of the Caucasus, victorious over the Turks, drives them in full flight in the direction of Van.

DECEMBER 21.—**Western Campaign**—German trenches of the first line are captured by the Allies between Albert and Péronne. **Northern Poland**—The German invaders are driven across the border to Neidenburg and Lautenburg, where a stand is made for the protection of Thorn, which stands exposed through these operations.

DECEMBER 22.—**South Africa**—Rebel leader Lieutenant-Colonel Maritz, supposedly crusht by the loyalists, is reported victorious in an engagement at Schnitdrift.

DECEMBER 23.—**General**—The French Premier declaring for war to the end, the French Chamber votes a war credit of eight and a half billion francs.

DECEMBER 25.—**East Prussia**—In an engagement near Lötzen the Germans are successful, taking many Russian prisoners. **Galicia**—The Russians hastily abandoning attacks on Krakow win a sharp battle at Tuchow on the Biala River, where they are successful in preventing the junction of two Austrian forces, one from the direction of Nowo Sandec and the other from Sanok intended to form a flank attack on the whole Russian line. **Naval**—Eight British ships raid the German harbor of Cuxhaven, on the North Sea, accompanied by hydroaeroplanes. Each side reports damage to the enemy, which the other denies. Fog cuts short the fighting, and the British withdraw, one aviator falling captive to the Germans.

DECEMBER 26.—**Central Poland**—The frontal attacks along the Bsura River are slackened for the time being, as a result of the failure of the Austrian flank attack in Galicia.

DECEMBER 29.—**Western Campaign**—The French capture the town of St. Georges, near Nieuport, and invest Steinbach, in Upper Alsace. The French attacks on Sennheim, in Lower Alsace, are successfully repulsed by the Germans.

DECEMBER 30.—**Central Poland**—The Germans withdraw from Sochaczew on the Bsura. **Galicia**—Przemysl is forced to continue its defense unrelieved, through the failure of the Austrian flank attack. **Servia**—The Austrian Chief of Staff and Archduke Frederick declare that the Servian campaign will be dropt by Austria for the present.

A CALL TO GERMAN AMERICANS TO "ORGANIZE"

INTERESTING and perhaps grave possibilities are foreseen by some editorial onlookers in the movement to weld our German-American population into a unit for some action not as yet clearly defined. This plan is indicated by Mr. Herman Ridder's advice to Americans of German descent to "organize," and by Mr. Maurice Leon's assertion that under a special German law Germans may become American citizens without sacrificing their German citizenship and allegiance. The subject acquires an added interest when we remember that some statisticians place the number of German-Americans in the United States at 20,000,000. "It is well for those Americans of German extraction to ponder on the many grave problems which confront them owing to the war," writes Mr. Ridder, who is convinced that "the drift of public opinion, driven by a press unfriendly toward Germany, requires a closer bond of sympathy between the friends of Germany." The day draws near, he declares, when "the Allies, hard prest, forced by their necessities, will demand of the United States even a more active cooperation than they are receiving at the present time," and "against that day we must be organized to fight." This exhortation to his German-American fellow citizens is published in Mr. Ridder's New York *Staats-Zeitung*. To quote other passages:

"Each single and individual German residing in the United States or the descendant of a German must play his or her part in preaching the gospel of German justice and German fair play. Let an endless chain of discussion help to swing the balance back in favor of the cause we know to be just. There must be no shirkers, no drones in this campaign. The responsibility lies evenly on every one of you. We can not resort to conscription, but must rely upon universal service of a voluntary character. . . . . .

"There are over two thousand German societies of one kind or another in Greater New York. Practically every German-speaking American, as well as thousands residing in New York, are members of one or more of these societies. Similarly in each great town the Germans and their descendants have proved loyal to the traditions upon which their lives are based. These societies form strong rallying-points for a campaign of education. . . . . .

"There have been no traitors to the German cause either among the 66,000,000 Germans in Germany or the many millions of Germans and their descendants in the United States. . . . . .

"I am not preaching sedition. I am preaching the highest form of loyalty that I know. We are a mixed people in the United States. We have come from the ends of the earth. We have all given our mite to the building up of this great country. We all deserve equally of it and it of us. There is no reason, therefore, why its destinies should be swayed more by the people who think as England thinks than by those who think as Germany does."

Replying to Mr. Ridder through the columns of the New York *Sun*, Mr. Leon writes:

"Organize for what? What is expected of German-Americans by Mr. Ridder and his associates? Here is the essence of the clarion call—'There have been no traitors to the German cause either among the 66,000,000 of Germans in Germany or among the many millions of Germans and their descendants in the United States.'

"There in a nutshell is the Pan-German policy in the German citizenship law of July 22, 1913. Under that policy the 66,000,000 Germans in Germany and the many millions of Germans and their descendants in the United States are expected to stand as one man for the German cause, and Mr. Ridder now proclaims

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that any one in this country coming under the all-inclusive description of the German Citizenship Law who does not stand by the German cause as stedfastly as the invaders of Belgium, northeast France, and Poland must be stigmatized as a traitor.

"Taking in this connection the Pan-German campaign conducted by German members of Congress under the convenient cloak of a peace propaganda, it gains a significance which has been clear so far to comparatively few of our citizens. It even leads one to suspect that the Los Angeles *Times* might be well informed in its disclosure of the preparations for a raid against Canada by a German force mobilized in California.

"Mr. Ridder's call to 'organize' is intended to be understood as meaning 'mobilize.' This mobilization is not to be largely military in character, at least for the present, but rather political. Dr. Dernburg, as boss of an enormous German political machine, is to be enabled to dictate to the American Government so that it will recognize the annexation of Belgium by the Kaiser. Once that is achieved, our Minister and Consuls in Belgium will be treated as meddlers concerning themselves improperly with matters affecting German subjects if they continue their activities in behalf of a prostrate people to whom the United States still stands as the symbol of human justice and pity."

Speaking for the German-American members of Congress, Representative Richard A. Bartholdt, of Missouri, rose on the floor of the House to answer Mr. Leon's charge that he and his colleagues were acting as agents of the German Government. He said in part:

"It is true I am an American citizen of German birth, but this means, if I do not differ from all other American-Germans, that I am a man who is loyal to the Stars and Stripes and who is for America against England, for America against Germany, for America against the world."

Turning to the dual-citizenship charge, Mr. Bartholdt denounced it as "almost incredible in its mendacity." The facts, he said, are simply these:

"Germany, like every other country, has a law which makes it possible for those who are away from the Fatherland to retain their citizenship by reporting within ten years to a German consul, but when so reporting they must make oath that they have not acquired or taken steps to acquire citizenship in any other country. The period within which they must register used to be only two years, but was extended to ten years when it was found that many persons had innocently forfeited their citizenship owing to the shortness of time. That is all."

This does not silence Mr. Leon, however, who thus returns to the attack:

"It is amazing to find that these Pan-Germans in Congress have been driven to such desperate devices as actually to try to deceive the House of Representatives concerning the tenor and effect of the German Citizenship Law. The text of that law, which was adopted by the Reichstag and Bundesrath and signed on July 22, 1913, by the German Emperor, at Balholm, on board the yacht *Hohenzollern*, is found in the supplement of *The American Journal of International Law* of July, 1914. Paragraph 2 in Article 25 of that law reads as follows:

"'Citizenship is not lost by one who, before acquiring foreign citizenship, has secured on application the written consent of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his citizenship. Before this consent is given the German Consul is to be heard.'"

The New York *Sun* points out that this dual citizenship could not be achieved without perjury, since under our law the applicant for American citizenship must make solemn oath that he "absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty," and particularly, by name, that of which he was before a subject or citizen. This paper goes on to say:

"It will be seen that this oath is as searching and inclusive as it well could be. The possibility of a dual citizenship, or subject-citizenship, is not contemplated by the law. Such a division of loyalty, such a commingling of allegiances as the retention of foreign citizenship in company with American citizenship, as might be accomplished by a German under the terms of the law quoted by Mr. Leon, would be repugnant to American institutions, subversive of American interests, and against our public policy."

FILIPINO UNREST

IS IT a mere coincidence, some are asking, that recent disturbances around Manila took place while Congress is discussing the Jones Bill? A direct causal connection is seen by Republican editors and others who disapprove of this measure to increase the Filipino's share in his own government and to prepare him for eventual independence. They argue

READY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.
—Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

that this discussion has reached the ear of the Tagalog agitator, and he is taking advantage of it to talk "*independencia*" and sell bolos. On the other side, while the supporters of the bill are not quite prepared to accuse the "imperialists" of instigating the Christmas-eve riot, they do suggest that persons in Manila may have taken the trouble to send over exaggerated accounts of what happened, in order to prejudice public opinion and Senators against giving our "little brown brothers" any more political privileges or responsibilities. The first reports of trouble were brief and vague, and were promptly denied in Washington. Then there were stories of extended plots and large-scale distribution of arms to American residents for protection against *insurrectos*. Some of the papers printed biographical notices of a picturesque and thrifty intriguer named Ricarte, with several aliases, a residence in Hongkong, a prison record, and a general seeming resemblance to a New York gunman. But Emilio Aguinaldo was reported quietly at work on his Cavite farm, and, when the official dispatch from the Governor-General appeared, it was evident that, tho there had been a "rising," it was a very little one. To quote Governor Harrison's version of the affair, as printed in the newspapers last week:

"On Christmas eve there was a small and unsuccessful movement in Manila connected with the Ricarte campaign. Ricarte has for several years conducted from Hongkong revolutionary propaganda, appealing to the most ignorant classes of Filipinos, and selling through his agents in the islands commissions in his so-called army, for sums from a peseta to 10 pesos (10 cents to $5). During the last month five of the Ricarte leaders have been arrested and sentenced to terms of from four to six years, including Ricarte's right-hand man. It has been regarded as a grafting scheme under a revolutionary guise, but from time to time arouses excitement among uneducated classes.

"Christmas eve, about seventy-five men, extremely ignorant, without firearms, met at the botanical garden in Manila, and were dispersed by the municipal police without disorder, except that three shots were fired into the air by the police and twenty men arrested. Eight of the latter were held upon the charge of

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carrying concealed weapons—knives and bolos. Nobody was injured except one man, who was shot by a policeman, later in the night, in another part of the city, when he attacked the policemen with a bolo.

"Movements, similar in character, occurred at Novetas, ten miles from Manila, where about forty men assembled and endeavored unsuccessfully to loot the municipal safe, taking the provincial governor prisoner, who afterward escaped uninjured. Twenty of this party were captured by constabulary and municipal police.

"Ten men with two firearms in Laguna de Bay attempted to make trouble last night, with no results. Everything is quiet, and vigorous attempts will be made to secure the leaders, the chief of whom is believed to be a man under sentence of imprisonment for homicide, who has jumped his bail. Nobody of any standing or influence is concerned in this movement."

It seems to the Washington *Star* (Ind.) that whatever increase of activity there has been in revolutionary circles proceeds from two causes: "violent conditions elsewhere and the renewal at this time in this country of the agitation for the independence of the archipelago." But *The Star* would warn the Filipinos who desire independence that "it could not be hurried by a revolt on their part, but might be considerably delayed."

Outspoken political opponents of the Wilson Administration are quick to seize upon the Manila incident. "It is the old story," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "a lax and spineless government, a soft-soaping policy, is always the signal, among Orientals as well as among Indian-Americans, for conspiracy and resistance." And *The Tribune* proceeds to attack the Jones Bill:

"There are Ricartes in Washington as well as in Hongkong. To pass the Jones Bill will only be to pour oil on the fires of native sedition and to foment other revolutionary conspiracies, one of which may eventually make good, causing us grave loss and irreparable humiliation."

Such "partizan attack" does not seem to worry greatly the friends of the Administration and the Jones Bill. They reply that the uprisings were, in the New York *World's* (Dem.) words, "rather less grave than the 'uprisings' of gunmen in New York City." *The World*, replying to *The Tribune*, declares that "to attack the very principle of freedom, in an effort to gain a petty partizan advantage, is an offense many times more 'grave' than that of an obscure Filipino firebrand." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) does not believe that "the suppressed uprising tends to discredit the belief that the Filipinos may some day be capable of self-government." In fact,

"This new proof of the existence among our wards in the Pacific of malcontents who can easily be induced to make disturbance proves nothing at all. We have plenty of such malcontents at home, and we know what to do with them, altho we sometimes go about that business too deliberately and clumsily."

Finally, Mr. Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, and an outspoken critic of the present Philippine policy, declares himself in a New York *Tribune* interview "inclined to discount on general principles the importance of any uprising inspired by Artemio Ricarte." Mr. Worcester knows the methods of this gentleman and others of his ilk. Their revolutions are mostly financial swindles. And, according to this authority on the Philippines,

"At a time when the Jones Bill is pending, stories of this sort should be scrutinized with especial care. There are Filipinos opposed to the bill who might start them to influence public opinion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LONDON'S proposed ban on Turkish cigarets looks like another severe blow at a great Southern industry.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Jewish question in Europe at this time appears to have become a question as to who can do the most for the Jew.—*St. Louis Republic.*

MANY Chinese officials have lately been executed because of bribery and corruption. China, we fear, will never succeed as a republic.—*Puck.*

"BABY by Parcel Post"—headline. The stork is now in a position to appreciate exactly how the express companies feel about it.—*Boston Transcript.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT says the ants in South America stole his socks. When he got back to the United States he found that the stand-pats had everything else.—*St. Louis Republic.*

"JAPAN fights for civilization," says a headline. But what civilization is going to need badly one of these days is people willing to make peace for it.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE United States would have no difficulty about defending itself in a war with a great Power if the enemy would only agree to postpone the fighting until the second year.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE bombardment of unfortified cities in England will scarcely be taken up by the peace societies as proof that all the United States has to do to prevent attack is to disarm.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF it is true that Mr. Edison has invented a non-inflammable moving-picture film, it might not be too much to hope that he may be able to devise a non-inflammable fire-proof factory building.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ON the other hand, it should be remembered that if the American batteries at Naco opened fire to protect American citizens and American soil, they would automatically reduce our ammunition reserve, which already is uncomfortably small.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

JUDGING from the lack of difficulty encountered in floating that big British war-loan, the "tight little island" has loosened up.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PRICES of foodstuffs in Europe as a result of the war are now so high that if the conflict lasts ten or twelve years more they may reach the level prevailing in this country.—*Boston Transcript.*

A COLUMN of Russian troops in Asia Minor was halted by mud on the slopes of Mount Ararat. We had supposed the mud had dried out there years ago. Some flood, Noah; some flood!—*Puck.*

COMMENTING on the war, Mr. Edison says that our civilization is only a thin veneer. And evidently not very securely glued on in some places.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE GREASED PIG.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

WHAT we need in this country is fewer big guns in Congress and more in the Navy.—*Boston Transcript.*

AMERICAN marines who spent a summer at Vera Cruz are unanimous that if there is any country the United States does not want it is Mexico.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

REPORTS from England continue to refer to attacks on the German "right," tho there was a general impression that the English refused to admit that the Germans had any right on their side.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PRIVATES in the German Army are stated to receive $19.80 a year, and those in the Russian Army $3.58. From accounts received it seems a safe inference that they are fully earning their money at present.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"DON SALVADOR has about 400 employees on his hacienda. They are all native Chileans, and among them are men who can bud and graft."—Frank Carpenter's South-American letter in yesterday's papers. Huh? That's nothing. We have plenty of budding grafters in our own country, as well as a few of the matured variety.—*Neubern Sun.*

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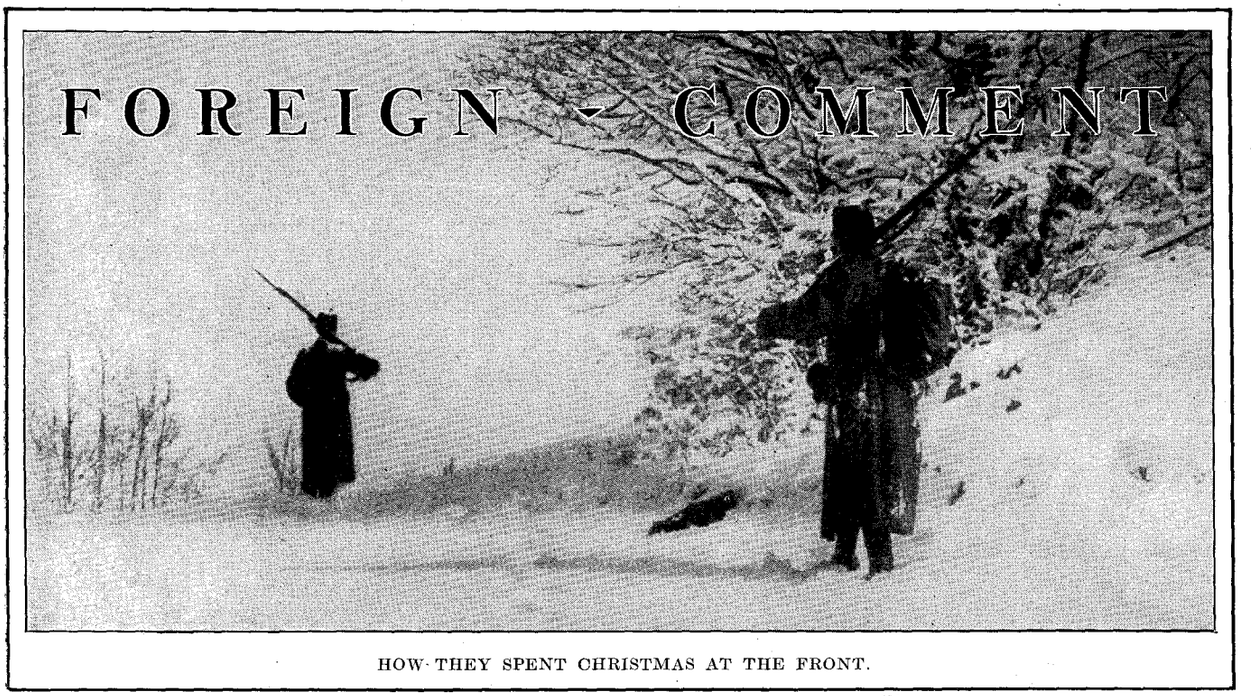

HOW THEY SPENT CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT.

GERMAN DOUBTS ABOUT OUR FAIRNESS

GERMANY REJECTS President Wilson's exprest desire that the United States should play an important rôle in the conclusion of peace. The influential and semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* states that the peace movement in America is not inspired by Germany, and says that "American bankers with such German names as Schiff and Speyer are rendering doubtful service" to the Fatherland in urging the desirability of peace so strongly. It resents such talk as likely to indicate that Germany is exhausted by war and likely to damage German credit with neutral nations. The *Kölnische Zeitung* goes on to say:

"Despite all friendliness toward America, Germans must not allow themselves to be deceived, and must recognize that America cannot be the arbitrator between Great Britain and Germany.

"American neutrality, on the whole, has been favorable to Great Britain. In view of all this, we cannot have in America the confidence which we ought to be able to repose in a Power which would act as an impartial arbitrator in regard to an arrangement for peace.

"We cherish no feeling of irritation against America because she is friendly to Great Britain. Such a feeling is only natural, as Great Britain is the American motherland, but it is just for this reason that we fear prejudice, and we must in a friendly, but firm, manner reject America as an arbitrator."

Count von Reventlow, writing in the Berlin *Tages Zeitung*, claims that America is hopelessly prejudiced in favor of England, and states that this is clearly shown in the way that America handles questions of contraband:

"Shipments whereby only the Allies benefit, and which constantly strengthen the military efforts directed against Germany actually work out in practise as a support of one belligerent to the detriment of another, and are contrary to the spirit of neutrality."

What has particularly irritated German opinion is the tone of the American press, and this is very evident in a paragraph quoted by the London *Times* from the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which says:

"What has appeared, in the most widely read and in the majority of American newspapers, in the way of odious attacks upon Germany, abuse of the Emperor, and insulting pictures, has hardly been surpassed by the dirtiest London gutter journal, and the great majority of the American people, however highly we may honor a respectable minority, have found pleasure in this attitude.

"There is further weighty consideration that while, upon the whole, the American Government has preserved strictly an outward neutrality, it has again been seen that there are different ways of being neutral, and America's neutrality has, upon the whole, favored England."

Quite a contrary view on the stand of the American papers is exprest by Dr. Ludwig Stein, the editor of that influential organ of Jewish opinion, *Nord und Süd*, who, writing in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* under the heading "The Change of Opinion in America," says that public opinion here is swinging in favor of Germany and claims that—

"An especially happy achievement of Count von Bernstorff is that he succeeded, during a visit to William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper king, in capturing this sovereign and over six hundred American newspapers for the German cause. To capture Hearst is equivalent to a battle won. Since the visit of Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Hearst, the whole Hearst press has come out openly for the German cause.

"Any ally is welcome to us in these grave times. The peace societies, which are very powerful over there, have at their head Andrew Carnegie, who has remorsefully renounced his early accusations of misbehavior against the Kaiser and is beginning to move tremendously in our favor.

"This spirit from below is being met more than half way by willingness from above. Secretary Bryan, despite the fact that his son-in-law is an English officer, Captain Owen of the Royal Engineers, is known throughout the country as the 'Prince of Peace' and the 'Angel of Peace.' President Wilson himself is quietly preparing for his future rôle of *arbiter mundi*. It gratifies the self-consciousness of Americans indescribably once more to be chosen to play a great, world-historic mediatory rôle."

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, however, does not believe in American sincerity, and gives prominence to a violent tirade against us from the pen of a correspondent who is described as "a partner in a great German firm in New York." It runs, in part:

"One factor is the general humbug and hypocrisy of American public opinion. Religion, virtue, abstemiousness, candor, and honor are the stock phrases with which Americans are stuffed on every possible occasion. In any case, the people of Germany need not bother themselves in the least about what the Americans think or say as long as the German arms win. That is all that matters, for the American is a thorough opportunist and never has any sympathy with the side that is beaten."

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MORE GERMAN THOROUGHNESS

NONE of the warring nations has yet been reduced to the necessity of "robbing the cradle and the grave," as Grant said Lee had done, to fill its ranks with boys and old men, but we learn from the *Berliner Tageblatt* that Germany intends its youth shall be prepared to render efficient service should that become necessary. The War Office has issued a decree providing for the "preparation of the youth of the country for military service," and this work is being carried out jointly by the Ministries of Education and Public Works, and all schoolboys between the ages of twelve and sixteen will receive instruction in "military preparations" and route-marching. The decree runs, in part:

"For the removal of any doubts, the War Office states that the military preparation of the youths is to be a direct primary school for service in the Army and Navy. In order, therefore, to be truly popular and fulfil its objects, the scheme must embrace all classes of the nation, and the cooperation of all members, leaders, and assistants of all organizations who are inspired by a spirit of sacrifice for Kaiser and Empire will be welcome.

"The object of the proposed training is to develop in the growing youth of Germany a character of uprightness and loyalty, to fill them with the joy of bearing arms, and to make them men who are proud of their German Fatherland and prepared at all times to defend its honor."

Hard upon the heels of this decree comes another calling to the colors the second "ban" of the Landsturm, comprising all untrained men between the ages of thirty-nine and forty-five, men who form the third line of the Army and in normal times are considered as belonging to a purely home-defense force. This action of the German authorities has roused a frank admiration in England and is used as a text to urge greater efforts upon all classes of the English people generally and as a recruiting slogan in particular. Thus the London *Daily Mail*, in an editorial entitled "The Spirit of Germany," says:

"It did not need this war to prove that the Germans, with the possible exception of the Japanese, are the most provident and thorough people on earth in all matters of military preparation. They have long enjoyed that reputation, and we and our allies are learning day by day how well they have deserved it. To foresee and to get ready and to do both with microscopic exactitude—that has always been the strength of the German war-machine. And to it they add another quality in which we undoubtedly equal and probably surpass them, but which they assuredly possess in a remarkable degree, the quality of tenacity. Prevision, the systematic adaptation of means to ends, and the capacity to hold on are what make the Germans the formidable fighters they are. . . . . .

"There is but one spirit animating her seventy millions. It is the spirit, as Grant put it, to 'let everything go in' before acknowledging herself beaten. The plan for enrolling schoolboys hints at extremes of determination from which even Frederick the Great would have shrunk. We can only master that spirit by opposing it with an equal resolution, larger numbers, and greater resources."

FEELING THE PINCH

THE PANGS OF HUNGER are beginning to be foreseen in the Fatherland, to judge from official and unofficial utterances in the German press. The Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Trade has prepared a remarkable proclamation adjuring the people to observe a Spartan economy. Governors of provinces have been instructed to display it conspicuously, and it is ordered to be posted in railroad depots, schools, law courts, in factories and mills, and, "in short, everywhere where there is a large traffic of persons." This proclamation is headed "Germany is standing against a world of enemies who would destroy her," and is cast in a form not unlike the ten commandments. The last three of them are the most remarkable, and, according to the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, run:

"VIII. Eat war-bread (*Kriegsbrot*). It is recognizable by the letter K. It satisfies and nourishes as thoroughly as any other kind. If we all eat it, we do not need to be anxious as to whether we shall always have bread.

"IX. Whoever first peels potatoes before cooking them wastes much. Therefore cook potatoes with the jackets on. Thou savest thereby.

"X. Leavings of potatoes, meat, vegetables, etc., which thou canst not use, throw not away, but collect them as food for cattle. Such leavings will gladly be called for by the farmers."

YOUNG AND OLD PREPARED TO HELP THE FATHERLAND.

The Berlin *Woche* publishes a strong article in which it admonishes all patriotic Germans to confine themselves to bread made from potato-flour, as "wheat is scarce and corn may soon become scarce." It continues:

"As a matter of fact, the Government points out, there is no reason why the people should object to semi-potato bread—only prejudice can prevent its general use. And in this respect we appeal to the patriotism of the German people. The man or woman refusing to eat the new bread is lacking in patriotic duty."

In a bitter article on the lack of sympathy shown by neutral countries, the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks:

"Let them say what they will about the effect of the war on our local conditions. The German is proud that he is reduced to eating bread partially made of potato-meal. When tea and coffee become too dear, he will drink water."

It is from the Socialist papers we learn most of conditions now prevailing in the Fatherland, for they have a habit of being perversely outspoken. Thus the Berlin *Vorwärts* says:

"Business in many towns is completely closed down. A small part of the men thrown out of work are leading a miserable life with paltry wages, at emergency jobs. The remaining thousands and ten thousands have nothing but the trifling support of their trade-unions, which is hardly enough to stay the hunger of their children with dry bread."

The most remarkable account of the privations following upon the present economic conditions in Germany is found in a

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THE GERMANS REPAIR THE DAMAGE DONE BY THEIR GUNS.

The new kind of pavement that is laid down in the streets of the Belgian towns. —*Numero* (Turin).

BELGIUM IN THE GRIP OF "KULTUR."

"You needn't pay a war-levy—that I have promised. But as you insisted on defending yourself I shall fine you 35 million marks a month, and, beyond this, a lump sum of 375 million marks." —*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

ANTI-GERMAN CARTOONS FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

article in a Socialist woman's paper, *Die Gleichheit*, published in Stuttgart, which admits that the war will last a long time and that a heavy burden has fallen upon the women. It runs, in part:

"Like a child's soap-bubble which bursts at a touch, so has the legend been dissipated that the war would be a short 'military promenade' to Paris and Petrograd. We know that we are in the midst of a world-war which will last a very long time, and we must face the fact that Germany for many months to come will remain cut off from commercial intercourse with other nations, and will be compelled to feed her own people from her own reserves.

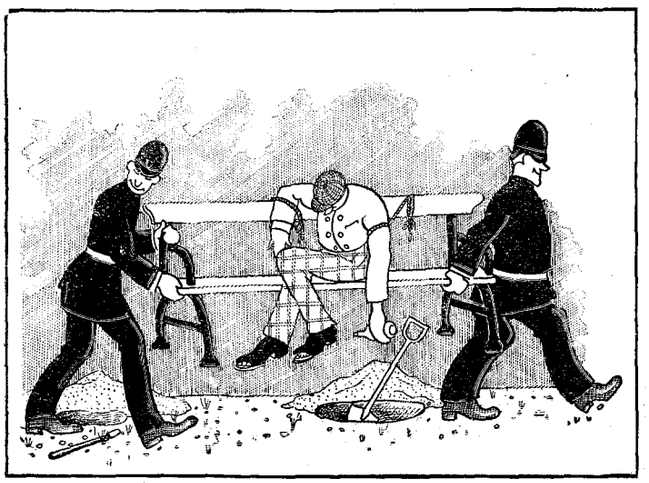
"Therefore we women must be as economical as possible and must husband all existing resources. More than that, we must see to it that these resources are equitably and widely distributed. It does not benefit the farm-laborer or the small official to tell him cheerfully that the harvest of corn and potatoes is said to have been large enough to feed the Empire until next summer if the price he has to pay for his meals continues to rise to breaking-point. The war has robbed many families of their chief support; it has shaken the economic fabric of the nation to its foundations, and has brought unemployment and low and uncertain earnings to many. Millions of women, children, aged parents, and people in weak health must henceforth rely for their means of existence upon the pittances they receive from public funds and charity. . . . . .

"The cattle are fed—the poor man can not buy food.

"Millions are in want; millions more trembling before the menace of greater hardships still to come. In the hour of the greatest danger speculators are profiting by the wretchedness of the poor.

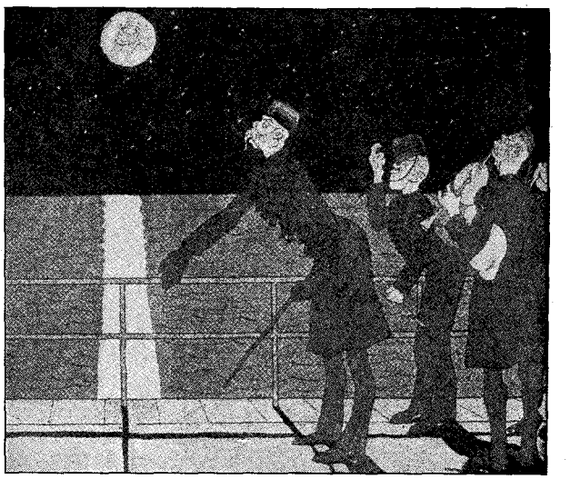
"These facts are officially confirmed by the efforts of municipalities and some military authorities to regulate prices—that is, to fix maximum prices for the staple articles of food. At last, too, after representations from newspapers, corporations, trade-unions, and so forth, the Imperial Government has taken similar steps and has issued regulations to fix a maximum price of bread.

"And we must, of course, accept this. Better something and late than 'nothing never.' Everybody agrees that the Government measure comes limping far enough behind the rise of prices. The delay has brought about untold suffering. The famine prices of to-day are now becoming normal prices, and as such are quoted to-day in Berlin."



ENROLLING A VOLUNTEER IN A LONDON PARK.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE LAST MAN.

"Eighteen shillings a day! Come, enlist in our splendid army, Mr. Man in the Moon." —© *Jugend* (Munich).

GERMAN SCORN OF ENGLAND'S ARMY.

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SITTING ON THE BALKAN FENCE

THAT "SLY FOX," Ferdinand of Bulgaria, now holds the key to the Balkan situation, says the Rome *Tribuna*. It points out that the attitude of Roumania greatly depends upon what action Ferdinand will take, and plainly says that that astute politician will make no move until he is quite certain which way the cat is going to jump. Of Austrian birth, with a German father and a French mother to whom he owes much of his political sagacity, occupying a throne which Russia has created and upheld, the *Tribuna* recognizes that his position is a difficult one, but thinks that the pressure of Russia and Roumania and the conciliatory attitude of Servia will eventually persuade him to throw in his lot with the Allies. Meanwhile, the Russian pressure, both diplomatic and journalistic, is strong and continuous. The semiofficial Petrograd journal, the *Novoye Vremya*, does not mince matters and upbraids the Bulgarian Government in no uncertain tones:

"Bulgaria can not remain neutral at a moment when the 'ancient oppressor of the Christian faith and all Slav peoples' has dared to raise a hand against the liberator. . . . The guilt of Bulgaria before Russia is great, but Russia will not remember evil; she can forgive and forgive; she will even forget everything if the rulers of Bulgaria will now, even at this late hour, lead their people on the only road which lies before them."

The Petrograd paper makes it clear that, should Bulgaria by any chance side with Turkey, then:

"If Bulgaria should commit such a hideous deed, her political existence would cease after the victorious conclusion of the war by Russia. Bulgaria is now given the last opportunity to realize her national hopes. Honestly extending a hand to Russia, in a close alliance with her liberator, Bulgaria can not doubt that a bright future awaits her."

Equally menacing is the attitude of another influential Petrograd organ, the *Ryetch*, which says:

"Turkey is the enemy of Russia. Greece, like Servia, may any day become the ally of Russia. If Bulgaria will continue to consider herself a friend of Turkey and an enemy of Greece and Servia, what will she be with regard to Russia? . . . Upon the answer to this question—and a prompt answer at that—depends the whole future of the national aspirations of Bulgaria."

Roumanian statesmen are trying to secure Bulgaria's adherence, for, with Bulgaria friendly, Roumania would at once plunge into the war at Russia's side. According to cable dispatches Roumania has even gone so far as to return to Bulgaria the province of Dobrudja which she obtained as a result of the second Balkan War. M. Take Jonescu, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, recently sent the following telegram to the Petrograd *Vetchernoye Vremya*:

"Roumania should strive to promote a Servo-Bulgarian agreement, and do everything possible to come to terms with Bulgaria, thus enabling all the Balkan States to side with the nations of the Entente. A German victory would mean the burial of all the hopes of the Balkan States and an end of the independence of the neutral countries."

Bulgarian opinion, as exprest in the Sofia *Narodna Volia*, thinks that the best course to pursue is the observance of neutrality as long as possible. If this policy should fail, it considers that Bulgaria should not intervene unless compelled to do so by some overt act upon the part of Turkey.

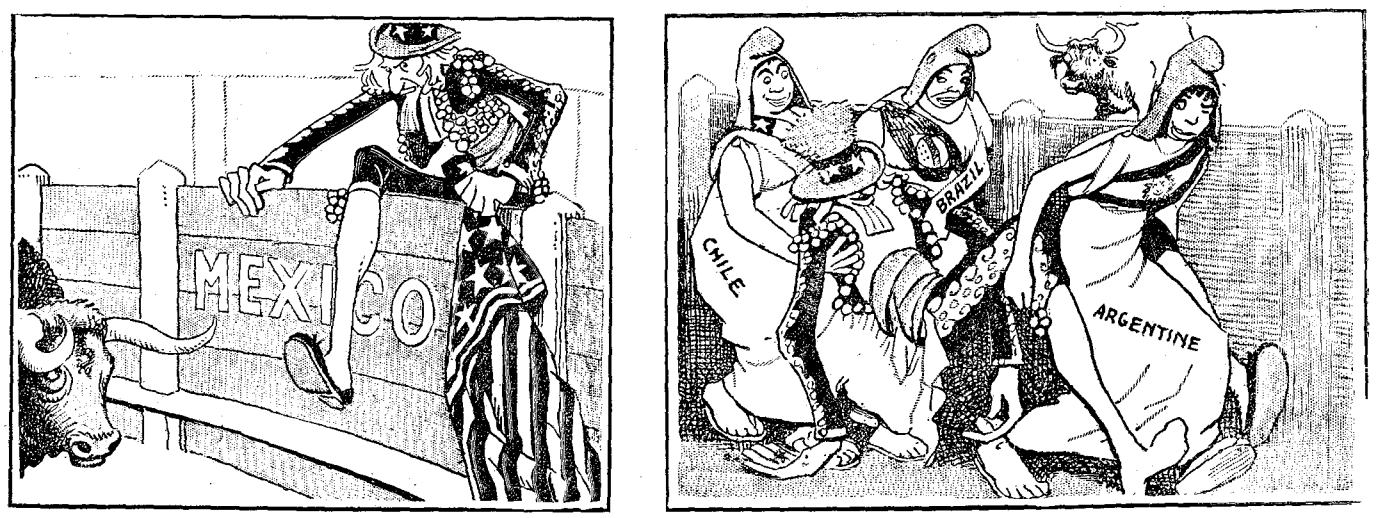
HOW TO SAY THEM—Taking pity on its readers, the London *Daily News* generously throws a little light upon the difficult question of the pronunciation of those curious groups of consonants which the Poles persist in regarding as matter-of-fact place names. The following list of instructions, if carefully followed, will, we are assured, enable the reader to pronounce the names from the Eastern theater of war with all the ease and vigor of a native:

"The Polish campaign suffers under the disadvantage of abounding in names of places which can not easily be pronounced and remembered. This disadvantage is not remedied by the fact that in the bulletins transmitted from Russia the Polish way of spelling is very often discarded in favor of the Russian, which, being based on an alphabet different from the Polish, proceeds on purely phonetic principles. For instance, the Polish 'Kalisz' becomes the Russian 'Kalish,' and the Polish 'Szczerkow' becomes the Russian 'Shtcherkov.' Thus the reader often meets with what appear to be two different names, which, however, denote in reality the same place.

"In the above example, 'Szczerkow' will appeal to most readers as an almost grotesque succession of consonants hardly to be attempted by a mortal tongue. What they represent, however, is this: 'Sz' is pronounced 'Sh,' and 'Cz' is the equivalent of 'Tch' (as in 'Tchaykovsky'). In addition the letter 'w' is pronounced as 'v.' Hence that formidable name reads 'Shtcher-kov.' The reader will then also understand why 'Kalisz' is phonetically equivalent to 'Kalish,' and 'Czenstochow' to 'Tchenstochov.' But in this latter name it is also necessary to bear in mind that the Polish 'ch' (like the corresponding German) is pronounced as in the Scottish 'Loch.' Hence 'Czenstochow' will be pronounced 'Tchenstokhov.'

"Again, a stumbling-block for the common reader is the Polish 'c.' This letter is always pronounced 'ts,' whether it stands before a soft or a hard vowel or even a consonant. Thus 'Kielce,' 'Pilica,' and 'Plock' are respectively pronounced 'Kieltse,' 'Pilitsa,' and 'Plotsk.' On the other hand, the letter 'z' when not associated with another letter (as in 'Sz' or 'Cz') is invariably pronounced like the English 'z.'

"Along with the 's' or 'c' the Polish 'z' is often associated with 'r,' in which case it is curiously enough turned into 'sh,' while the 'z' disappears. Hence 'Przemysl' is pronounced simply 'Pshemysl.' Lastly, the final 'e' is always pronounced (as in 'Kielce')."



THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF OUR VERA CRUZ VISIT, AS SOUTH AMERICA SEES IT.

"Uncle Sam, waving the Stars and Stripes, enters the arena to fight the Mexican bull—but makes a rather inglorious exit."
—*Diario de Pernambuco* (Rio Janeiro).

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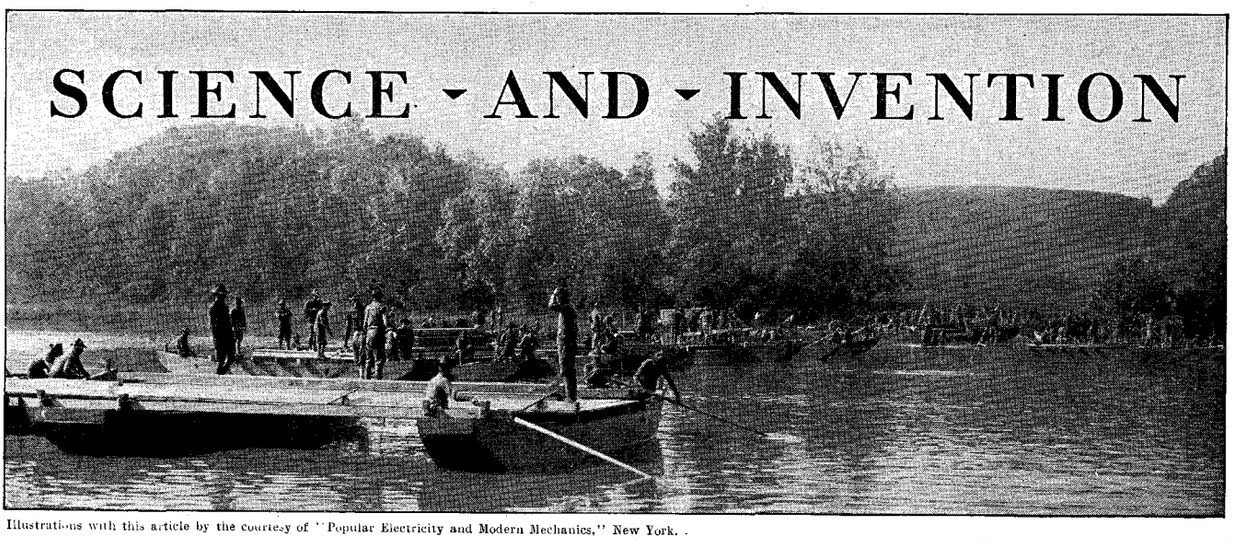
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations with this article by the courtesy of "Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics," New York.

THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS' SKIRMISH-LINE.

"IT IS EVIDENT THAT AN ARMY MUST BE ABLE TO GET SOMEWHERE BEFORE IT CAN FIGHT." A CORPS OF ENGINEERS PREPARING THE WAY.

THE STRUCTURAL SIDE OF WAR

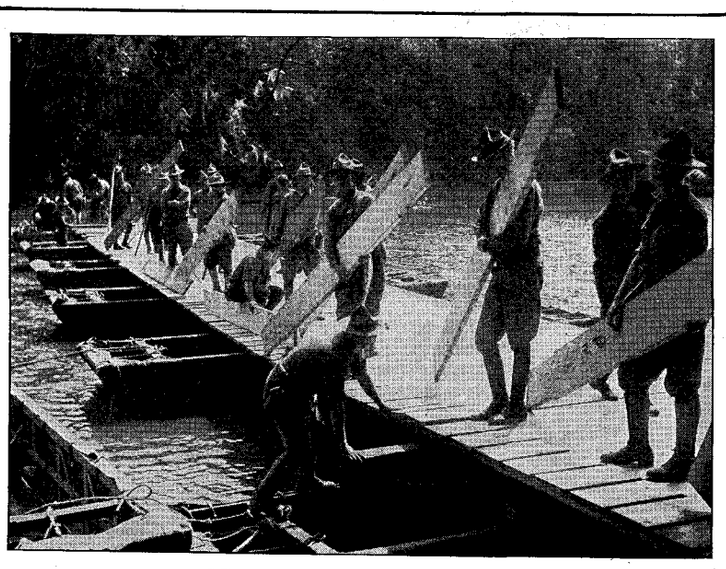
THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION had its birth in the requirements of military operations. An "engineer," without qualifying adjective, was formerly always a military engineer; any other kind was a "civil" engineer—a term that has persisted until modern times in a more limited application. The engineer is still a most important part of a modern campaigning army, for the structural adjuncts of the fighting man are things that he can not do without. In the mass of war news the imagination of the reader is fired chiefly by the spectacular—the clash of bayonets, the roll of musketry, and the deep-toned voice of the artillery. But in the spectacular, says Martin Wells in *Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics* (New York, December), one is more than apt to ignore details which must be contributing factors—factors that have been carefully worked out in completeness before the battle-lines can meet. He goes on:

"Behind the battle-line are many things. To begin with, there is the line of communication service, which sends every necessary item forward to the fighting-line. There are the food-supplies, which must be steadily furnished each day in order that soldiers may sustain life; there is the ammunition-supply, which must function so perfectly that, with the spasmodic call for replenishment, there is nevertheless always an ample reserve at hand to meet any call. There is, too, the hospital service, by which the stricken are sent to the rear, not so much to relieve their suffering as to relieve the battle-line of their care, that it may be unimpeded in its operations. There are the transportation units, wagons, carts, trucks, pack-trains, bicycles, motor-cycles.

"Remounts must be supplied for the cavalry and field-artillery. Communication must be provided for, and numberless reel-carts carry their glistening coils of slender copper wire to be strung about in a comprehensive net-work over the field. The heliograph, the search-light, semaphore, and flag, with the field radio units, all pertain to the signal-corps and the operation of war, with aircraft supplementing the work with their reconnoissances.

"Everything must be carried in order to spare horseshoe-nails for the mounted service. And then there are the engineers, a branch of the service mentioned so infrequently in dispatches that the casual reader is prone to forget their very existence. Yet, this branch is a most important one. On the march, the engineers have been with the advance-guard, clearing away obstructions in the road, repairing roads and even making them, so the march of the following main body may be unimpeded. In retreat, they are with the rear-guard, accomplishing such demolition or preparing such obstacles as will hinder a pursuer. And again, with the advance-guard, they must reconnoiter probable positions to be taken up by the troops and indicate the position of the field fortifications.

"One of the most important duties of this gallant corps is the bridge service. It is evident that an army must be able to get somewhere before it can fight. An impassable river is one of the greatest of strategic points, and to make such a one passable is the *raison d'être* of the bridge-train."



THE BRIDGE TAKING SHAPE.

This is the labor that calls for the highest type of courage, and is often conducted under the hottest fire of the enemy. Where each side stakes victory on the destruction or completion of the bridge, it is the engineer in khaki who pays.

Mr. Wells tells us of four methods of constructing a pontoon bridge. The first is by successive pontoons, built out from the shore, a boat and a span at a time; the second is where sections are built alongshore and floated to position; the third is by rafts, constructed as distinct parts and lasht together; and lastly, by conversion, where the entire bridge is built along a bank,

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one end anchored and the bridge permitted to swing across the stream. This method requires experienced pontoniers for its accomplishment. We read further:

"Of the four methods of pontoon-bridge construction, that involving successive pontoons is the simplest, requiring less material and fewer men. It is almost always used for the crossing of reasonably small streams. There is a progression in the amount of labor involved in proportion to the number of spans. As all the material is carried by hand from the shore end, the more spans there are, the further a man engaged in the construction has to walk back and forth with his loads. . . . . .

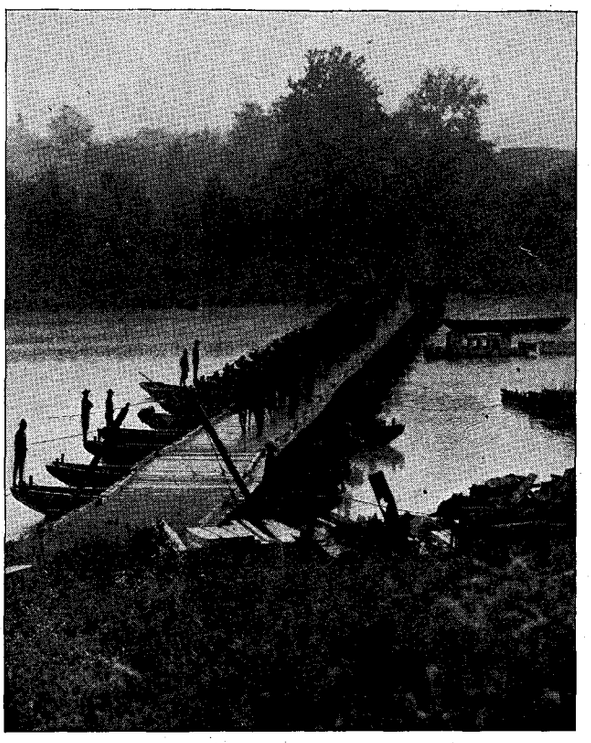
"It is surprizing with what speed a pontoon bridge is made. Constant drill is necessarily the factor which insures expedition, yet to the layman the rapidity of the work is almost more than eyes are ready to believe. The secret for this high efficiency is that each man has a definite task and that everything used in building the bridge has a definite place; in other words, organization.

"The boats are transported while on the march on long wagons that carry all the material necessary to the bridge and its care.

"As formerly used, each wagon was hauled by a team of four or six horses, but the incursion of motor-tractors has compelled changes, in speed and efficiency, and the most up-to-date trains use the automobile, which hauls a long string of the boat- and chess-wagons. The 'chess' is the planking which forms the roadway. . . . . .

"But the work of the bridge-trains is not confined to the construction of pontoon bridges. Small streams and gullies are spanned by trestle, truss, spar, or sling bridges. Definite methods of construction obtain here as well, and the ring of axes in a neighboring wood tells of the hewing of parts for such small bridges from the store-house of Nature so close at hand. . . . . .

"The pontoniers are trained in other things than bridge-building. They know to a precise degree the amount of gun-cotton to place upon a steel truss to destroy it, how to tear up a railway-track beyond hope of repair until spare material has been secured, how a stone house can be easiest wrecked and why, and the very best means of constructing defenses that will really defend."



THE BRIDGE COMPLETE.

Constructed of planks, pontoons, and rope, and slung together in no time at all, this pliant bridge will support regiments in safety.

The construction of block-houses is another important task of the military engineer, and the magazine we are quoting pictures one at the edge of a wood, built to shelter sixteen men with their supplies, rifles, and machine guns. But the picture can not show it completed:

"It is purposely left bare in the picture, so that some idea of its construction may be obtained, but under actual service conditions it would be so covered with branches, turf, and leaves that it could not be distinguished from the primeval forest a hundred yards away. Revetted with sand-bags and logs, above the parapet is a space for the angry rifles to peer through, and above the space come the head-logs and dirt-covering to protect the defenders from any dropping fire of rifles or shrapnel.

"Still another [task is] the construction of delaying expedients. The *cheval-de-frise* is an unwieldy obstacle to remove, while the loose, high wire entanglement is one of the most difficult obstacles in the world to negotiate. . . . . .

"'They Also Serve,' should be the inscription on the crest of the engineers. In the American service, it is 'Essayons,' 'Let Us Try,' and in the grim chapters which war has graven upon the pages of history, they have not been found wanting. The service is not spectacular, and there is little mention of their deeds in the glowing stories which are spread broadcast over the world, but the roll of honor and the roll of the fallen both contain honored names from this infrequently thought-of service.

"They are cogs in the war-machine, as all the branches of the service are, yet to the soldiers who are supplied and kept upon the fighting-line for offense and defense most of the honor is accorded by the world.

"The engineers and the bridge-trains on the whole, tho, know and are rather proud of themselves in a very modest little way."

SOME SONG PHYSIOLOGY

WHY DO TRASHY SONGS, composed by crude musicians and caught by ear from performance by third-class vaudeville artists, "catch on" with the public when good music that ought to become popular remains practically unknown? Thomas Henderson, an English music-teacher, has propounded the theory that the rate at which a composer breathes has a great influence on his compositions and on the ability of others to sing or whistle them, which, of course, affects their popularity. Speaking at University College, Nottingham, to the members of the Nottingham and East Midlands Branch of the Music Teachers' Association, he said, as reported in *The Hospital* (London, December 5):

"Judging from their works, Handel and Beethoven respired more slowly than Mendelssohn. Most people breathe about twenty times a minute, and he saw in that a reason why, quite apart from the melody, the most popular music was that in which the rhythm was even and the accent always came on the beat. The song, 'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary,' was a case in point. It had been asked why it should be more popular than Elgar's patriotic song, 'Land of Hope and Glory.' The reason was that 'Tipperary' was in agreement with the theory of natural respiration, while Elgar's song was not. The phrases were too long and were apt to exhaust the breath before the end of them was reached."

The editor of *The Hospital* goes on to note that a British officer, referring to the sentimentality of the soldier, remarked recently that "the favorite songs" were not only slushy in sentiment, but "sung to dirgelike tunes so slowly that it seems as if the singer were unwilling to part with each note." He continues:

"Are we to draw the conclusion, however, that the 'theory of natural respiration' requires sentimentality of the slushiest kind in song and music? Since Mendelssohn was more sentimental than Beethoven, who had a good deal of rollicking fun in him, slow breathing would seem to be in favor of bracing rhythm and words. Why then, again, should 'natural respiration,' naturally preferring short phrases, yet love to drag them out as if soldiers preferred a wake to a concert? Perhaps some musician, who is also a doctor (of medicine), will provide an answer to this curious point?"

We regret that the interesting article on "The Mysterious Dumdum," which was quoted in our issue of December 19 from *Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics*, was mistakenly credited to another magazine.

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BALANCING A BUS

IN MAKING studies for the operation of double-deck autobuses, Ludwig Spängler, director of the Vienna Tramways, recently gave particular attention to the question of equilibrium, to secure busses that would not tip over when swerving at their highest speeds under the worst possible conditions of grade and curvature. To this end experiments were made to find the permissible deviations from the perpendicular for double-deck busses with and without a covering for the upper deck. Says *The Electric Railway Journal* (Chicago, December 12):

"As shown in the accompanying view, the allowable deviation was measured on a protractor fitted with a swinging pointer. One leg of the protractor was fastened at right angles to the side of the bus so that as the bus was tipped away from the perpendicular by putting blocks under one side of the body, the pointer swung away from 0 degree accordingly.

"When empty, the center of gravity of the fully enclosed double-deck bus is not so low, of course, as that of one with an open-top deck, but it was found to be low enough for safe operation. When loaded, however, the enclosed type devised by Mr. Spängler has the lower center of gravity because the 'well' construction of the upper floor permits the upper seats to be nearly 16 inches lower than the corresponding seats of the Daimler open-top bus.

"The tests with the protractor showed that when the open-top bus carried an upper deck-load of fourteen 165-pound bags of sand, and with no load on the lower deck, unstable equilibrium was reached at 31 degrees from the perpendicular. The angle for the fully enclosed bus when carrying fifteen 165-pound bags of sand, and with no load on the lower deck, was 33 degrees, and this was increased to 40 degrees when the load from the upper deck was removed. All tests were made with gasoline-vehicles."

By courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

NOT AS TOP-HEAVY AS IT APPEARS.

The double-decker omnibus undergoing tests of its powers as an equilibrist. The top is loaded with "passengers" and the lower deck left unweighted, yet even so dangerous a two-wheeled skid as this is not sufficient to upset it.

EXTRACTING BULLETS BY AN ELECTROMAGNET—Many people are familiar with the fact that in various accidents in foundries and workshops scraps of metal, such as iron-filings, for example, penetrate the flesh of the workmen. When these are composed wholly or in part of one of the magnetic metals, such as iron and cobalt, they can be drawn out by a powerful electromagnet. In 1910 the French *savant*, Dr. Rollet, constructed a huge electromagnet for this purpose, which has recently proved an invaluable aid to the wounded soldiers in the Desgenettes Hospital. It has, of course, no effect on the balls of French and German shrapnel made of lead, nor on the French bullet jacketed with German silver. But fragments of cast-iron shells are highly magnetic, and so is the German ball covered with an envelop of ferronickel. These latter are, therefore, readily extracted by the great magnet, which has, according to a recent number of *L'Illustration* (Paris), a strength of at least 1,150 kilograms for 23 amperes under a voltage of 110. At present 25 amperes are employed. The German ball weighing 10 grams is drawn abruptly to the magnet at a distance of 11 centimeters (4⅓ inches). The scraps of shell are often less in weight than this and may be extracted at a distance of about 15 centimeters (5.8 inches).—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

USELESS RAILROADS

SINCE the decision to abandon the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, noted several weeks ago in THE LITERARY DIGEST, it has been announced that a railway-line in Iowa, of considerable local importance, is to be given up for similar reasons, and that the residents along the line of the road are appealing to the State Railway Commission to compel the company to continue its operations. In this connection it occurs to *Engineering News* (New York, December 17) to say that there are undoubtedly many hundreds or thousands of miles of railway-lines in the United States which ought never to have been constructed. They were built either at a time when exaggerated ideas prevailed as to profit in railway operation, or when railway competition was active and the paralleling of existing railways was a recognized and fairly reputable industry. The writer goes on:

"It is not generally known that similar conditions have prevailed in European countries, and notwithstanding the barriers which have existed there against the speculative use of railway franchises. In the recent presidential address before the Institution of Civil Engineers, Benjamin Hall Blyth reviewed fifty years of railway construction in Scotland and gave some interesting illustrations of unprofitable railways which have been built in the Scotch highlands.

"The Invergarry & Fort Augustus Railway was promoted in 1896. The line is twenty-four miles in length and was originally estimated to cost about $1,000,000, a little under $50,000 per mile. The actual cost, however, was much in excess of that sum. The company which built the railway leased it for operation, but there was so little traffic on the line that the leasing company finally refused to operate it and the road was for a time abandoned altogether. The local landowners finally secured the resumption of operations, and last year the company operating the road purchased it outright for $130,000, probably less than one-tenth of its original cost.

"In 1897, three different companies appealed to Parliament for permission to build a railway from Fort Augustus to Inverness, about thirty-four miles, paralleling the Caledonia Canal. The estimated cost was from $1,800,000 to $2,700,000. All these bills were thrown out by Parliament. The district through which the line was projected is almost without population or production, and it is exceedingly doubtful now, with motor-cars available for land service and steamboats running on the Caledonia Canal, whether the intervening gap between Fort Augustus and Inverness will ever be filled by a railway.

"Another remarkable enterprise was the Paisley & Barrhead Railway. It was authorized by Parliament in 1897 and was finally completed. From the day of its completion to the present not a single train has ever run over the line."

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HYPNOTIZED ANIMALS

ALMOST ALL ANIMALS may be hypnotized, altho some are better subjects than others. According to some biblical commentators, the rod that the Egyptian magicians turned into a serpent before Pharaoh was really a hypnotized snake. The reptile had been stiffened out, in a hypnotic sleep, into the form of a rod, and when wakened it began, of course, to squirm again, like any self-respecting serpent. The experiment can easily be repeated with a cobra, by deftly catching the threatening reptile behind the head and gently pressing it, when it soon stiffens out and remains rigid for some time, either coiled or drawn out straight. So, at least, we are told by a reviewer in *Nature* (London, November 26). Any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST can try the experiment for himself by applying at the reptile-house of the nearest "zoo." The book reviewed is Ernst Mangold's "Hypnosis and Catalepsy of Animals Compared with Human Hypnosis," published in German (Jena, 1914). Some of the curious facts brought out therein may be quoted from the reviewer's abstract. He writes:

"In 1646, the Jesuit father, Athanasius Kircher, described the famous experiment, 'de imaginatione gallinæ' [On the Imagination of the Hen]. He laid a hen on the table, held it firmly for a little, and drew a chalk-line in front of its eyes, with the result that it remained as if in catalepsy. Czermak showed, in 1872-3, that this could be done with many birds, and that the chalk-line was quite unnecessary. The veteran entomologist, Fabre, tells us that he and his school companions used to put a whole flock of turkeys to sleep with their heads tucked under their wings. Animal hypnosis can also be induced in mammals (guinea-pig, rabbit, mouse, squirrel, bat, dog, cat), and this is usually effected experimentally by fastening them to a board and turning this suddenly upside down. Frogs are readily susceptible, and newts will also submit.

"In back-boned animals the state of immobility is scarcely known except in artificial conditions, and can scarcely be of much importance in life. It is otherwise, however, when we pass to the analogous 'death-feigning' or catalepsy in certain beetles, water-bugs, stick-insects, and spiders. The immobility occurs in natural conditions, and it seems often to save the life. . . . When we lift a shore-crab, holding the shield between finger and thumb, and wave it in the air, it becomes immobile, but the two sexes dispose their limbs in different ways, the female bending them in over the abdomen, as if protecting the eggs. The familiar case of the fresh-water crawfish is interesting, because the creature does not pass suddenly into hypnosis, but usually resists for a considerable time. It may be fixt in any position of equilibrium—on its head, on its back, or even in its normal pose. The stick-insect, *Dixippus*, which feeds at night, normally assumes its protective immobile attitude under the stimulus of light, but a mechanical stimulus also serves. Schmidt has recently shown that the insect can be fixt in any grotesque attitude for hours on end. It has been shown that the transition from one state to the other can in this creature be effected almost in a moment."

In a case like this, the writer thinks, it is surely proper to regard the cataleptic habit as of protective value. The creature almost always disposes itself parallel to the twig to which it is attached, and when it lets go, the elongated, straight disposition of the appendages makes it easier for it to slip down among the twigs. In many cases, however, it seems quite impossible to maintain that the catalepsy is protective at all.

"Thus Fabre notes that . . . one of the large ground-beetles, which a shake sends into a lasting catalepsy, is voracious, well armored, nocturnal, and unpalatable. What has it to do with 'death-feigning'? Cases of this sort suggest that the cataleptic tendency may be simply a concomitant of a certain type of nervous constitution, and that it is only occasionally turned to advantage.

"According to Mangold, the characteristics of human hypnosis are: that it is a sleeplike state, induced by suggestion; that it implies a *rapport* between the hypnotizer and the patient, and an increased amenability to suggestion; that it involves an inhibited power of locomotion and of 'righting' the body, a change in muscular tonus—from initial increase to somewhat sudden decrease—and a change in sensitiveness. . . . Suggestion is a psychically conditioned effect, for which the physiological stimulus seems to be inadequate. Little is known in regard to the hypnosis of the highest animals, like dogs and cats, the amenability of which to human influence is well known, but in ordinary cases it may be concluded, according to Mangold, that animal hypnosis differs from man's in the absence of the suggestion, the *rapport*, and the deeper stages. It may be induced in animals without a cerebrum, which indicates that the psychological factor is unimportant. Physiologically considered, however, the more typical forms of animal hypnosis must be ranked beside human hypnosis, and studied in this light.

"The resemblances are many. The sleeplike state is induced in man by suggestion or psychical inhibition, in animals by mechanical inhibition, but in both cases sensory stimuli may assist. These stimuli may be optic (fixing the gaze on some object), or tactile (stroking the skin), or otherwise. Sometimes an absence of wonted stimuli may induce the state, as in the case of absolute silence. The awakening may be brought about by sounds, shaking, currents of air, or electric shocks; or it may occur spontaneously. There is great specific and individual diversity in susceptibility; the easier the inducing of the hypnosis, the deeper and more lasting it is. The muscular tonus changes characteristically (now great stiffness and again 'waxy flexibility'); resistance to fatigue is increased. Reflexes are to some extent affected by the altered tonus. Sensitiveness to touch and to pain may be greatly lessened, and operations may be performed during hypnosis. But the senses remain awake, and, except in the deeper phases in man, memory partly persists."

FIRE-BOATS

A "FIRE-BOAT," in the parlance of former days, was a boat designed to set something on fire; in our own time it is a boat designed to do just the opposite. The fire-boats of old, loaded with burning material, were sent to drift among helpless craft at anchor in an enemy's harbor; the fire-boats of to-day are floating fire-engines—efficient protectors of harbor-craft and harbor-fronts. We quote below from *The American City* (New York, December) parts of a paper read at the recent convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers in New Orleans, by Chief Thomas A. Clancy, of the Milwaukee Fire Department, giving some interesting historical and statistical facts about this useful class of vessel. Says Chief Clancy:

"The origin of fire-boats—or at least the use of them as fire-extinguishers—came about through the efforts of firemen to subdue a stubborn fire on the river-front in Liverpool many years ago. After working for hours, it was suggested that a scow or float be procured, that the land engines be placed thereon and operate back of the burning buildings. This method was the principal factor in extinguishing the fire. Since that time we have attained our improved river-front engine, or fire-boat, a marvel in its mechanism and an asset of great importance in controlling and extinguishing conflagrations, not only along river-fronts, but, with the aid of pipe-lines, at points a mile away.

"One of the first moves toward the more efficient handling of this class of risks was the installation of fire-pumps on tugs and other classes of harbor-boats owned by private corporations. These boats were supposed, in case of fire, to drop their ordinary work and render fire service under the orders of the chief of the fire department. Instances are many in which the improvised fire-boat was the only means by which a serious conflagration was averted.

"But, as was to be expected, it often happened that the usual missions of these boats took them a long way from the place where they were needed, and, by the time they arrived, it was too late to control the situation. For this and many other reasons, the attention of city officials was called to the need of boats equipped for fire duty only, with sufficient pumping capacity not only to take care of the river-fronts, but also to furnish water throughout the mercantile and manufacturing districts by means of pipe-lines. . . . . .

"In the building of fire-boats, much depends upon the architect chosen to design them; needless to say, he should be a master of his craft, and he should be given a free hand. Sufficient power of propelling engines and such construction of hull as to enable the boat to force a passage through any ice that may be en-

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countered in the winter season are essential. Abundant capacity to furnish all the water needed, under high-pressure equipment, for at least six 2-inch streams, should be assured. A pump could be provided for low pressure where a large body of water is required for distribution on the immediate river-front, where it is not so much a question of pressure as quantity.

"Within the last few years a new type of motive power has appeared in the oil-burning Diesel marine engine. The advantages of the oil-engine over steam, especially for fire-boats, can be briefly stated:

"The former consumes only one-third of the fuel required to operate a steam-plant, and, tho coal is cheaper than oil, the greater efficiency of the oil-engine more than offsets the reduced price of the coal."

Another important factor, Mr. Clancy reminds us, is that a steam fire-boat must keep up steam day and night, while one equipped with Diesel engines would consume fuel only in actual operation. As fire-boats are only occasionally employed, decided economy would be effected by utilizing the new type of engine. Furthermore, as the size of a fire-boat is limited, its fuel-supply must be kept within bounds. The Diesel engine requires only one-third of the fuel-weight necessary to operate a steamboat, while oil requires less storage space. These are important considerations when fighting great fires. To quote further:

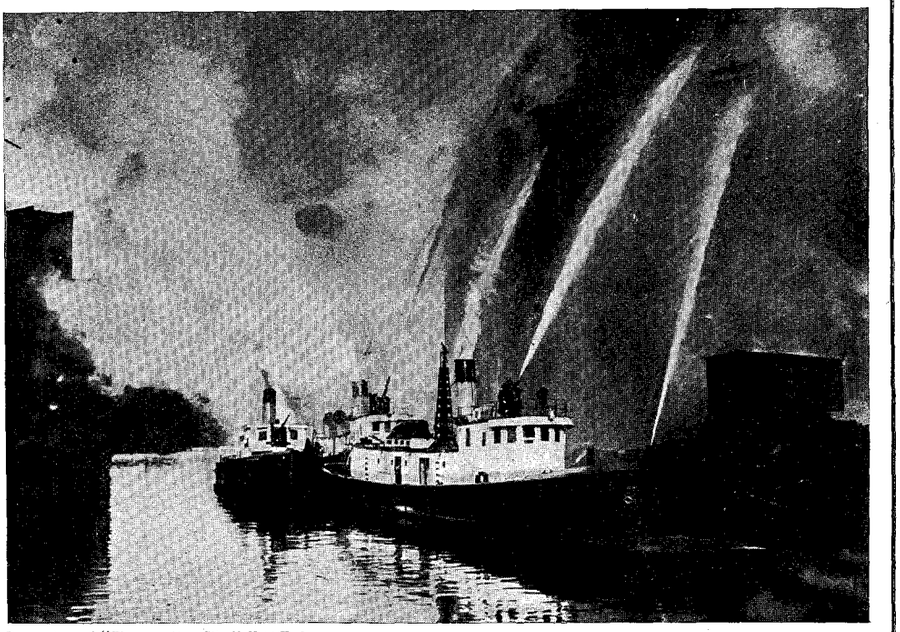
"One other thing, however, must be remembered: tho the pumping capacity is large, there is a limit to it as to that of any other piece of fire-fighting apparatus. When the limit is exceeded the efficiency is reduced, not only in depreciating the power of the streams, but in increasing the chance of a breakdown. Jacks for the safe and efficient handling of large-sized streams, both on shore and on board the boat, should be provided; also suitable means and places along the water-front for mooring the boat and placing it in action quickly.

"One method which has been followed in this city in order to increase the efficiency of the fire-boat service is the installation of so-called pipe-lines which, at the present time, consist of 11 9/16 miles of 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch mains, ranging from 550 to 5,140 feet in length, with 238 hydrants conveniently located. These pipe-lines are regularly tested once a month by members of companies in the districts where they are located. The test consists in applying 300 pounds pressure. The signal-boxes are also tested to determine whether or not any defects exist.

"It has often been demonstrated that these pipe-lines, in connection with the fire-boats, are very efficient in extinguishing fires in manufacturing-plants and mercantile buildings. One particular case that comes to my memory is when six effective streams from 3½-inch hose and 1¾-inch nozles were obtained at a distance of nearly a mile from the river, while pumping against an elevation of 88 feet. Even better results have been obtained where the mains have been laid on a level, or with only slight grades. In the installation of pipe-lines, I should advise that they be cross-connected and equipped with a sufficient number of valves so that any section might be shut off for ordinary repairs. Signal systems should also be provided on the various pipe-lines so that messages can be transmitted directly from the fire to the boat.

"There is still another point where the efficiency of the fire-boat deserves mention. In the event of a serious fire in the outskirts of the city, which would call most of the engines away from the congested district, this section of the city would still be fairly well protected by the fire-boats and pipe-line system. Furthermore, on occasions when the regular water-supply might fail, the city would still have the fire-boat system to rely upon. A properly equipped hose-wagon should be provided to run in connection with the fire-boat and meet it at the various landing-places in order to take the fire-fighting force to the scene of the fire.

"City ordinances should be passed preventing the mooring of merchant vessels in front of pipe-line connections at the water-front, and ample power should be given to the harbor-master or fire-chief to enforce these ordinances. All ordinances regulating harbors and rivers should, before their passage, be submitted to the chief of the fire-department so as to enable him to detect and possibly prevent handicaps to the efficiency of the department."



By courtesy of "The American City," New York.

THE CITY FIRE-DEPARTMENT'S MOST VALUABLE ALLY.

The fire-boat in action on the water-front, where engine and hook-and-ladder would be greatly handicapped.

ARMOR FOR SOLDIERS—The newspaper report that armored breastplates are being worn by some of the troops in the present war is explained in "The Annotator's" department of *American Medicine* (New York, November) on the theory that allusion is made to steel shields carried by soldiers for use while lying down in the field. Says the writer:

"Many years ago several inventors developed bullet-proof cloths or breastplates, and in spite of much advertising their suggestions were never adopted—much to the surprize of civilians. The reason is very simple. If the bullet is stopt its energy is transmitted to the shield, which, in turn, delivers a blow to the soldier's body. The severity of the blow depends upon the velocity of the shield, and if the shield is very light the chest-wall receives more or less injury. In order to be harmless the shield must weigh at least ten pounds. It is a repetition of the old circus trick of striking with a sledge-hammer an anvil on a man's chest. If in place of the anvil we substitute a thin metal plate, the blow would be fatal, and the sledge-hammer has about the same energy as a bullet at high velocity. The relative momenta of the sledge and the anvil or bullet and shield enter into the mathematics of it, but need not be explained here. If the shield weighs but six or eight pounds, the blow of the bullet almost knocks a man down. The cloths consisted of expensively woven cotton and wire, and of course were rejected because cheap steel plates of the same weight were equally effective. The latter have been adopted, not to be carried all the time since the weight is prohibitive, but for occasional protection lying down between advances before trenches. That is, soldiers are not to wear armor but to get behind it, as in armored ships, forts, and motor-cars."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

MAETERLINCK'S ENTREATY FOR THE BELGIAN CITIES

BELGIUM IS FORTUNATE just at this time in having a Maeterlinck, and when the literature of the war is collected some of its richest and most passionate pages will be from his pen. No current history of the conflict such as we are publishing would be complete without his feeling appeals for the preservation of the beautiful cities of his native land, and even his German foes, whom he bitterly denounces, must read his patriotic entreaty with the thrill that flames from heart to heart even across hostile barriers. If he disparages the Germans, why, they disparage him too, as in the cartoon opposite, so the exchange is even on that score. What Greece did for Western civilization at the time of the great Asiatic invasions, Belgium has done for Latin civilization, declares Maurice Maeterlinck, and the world owes her full compensation. This view he set forth in a lecture, delivered recently in Milan, in an effort to stir up the Italians to an act of protest against the impending destruction of the remaining Belgian cities. On December 26 we published the appeal he made in the Paris *Figaro* to America and Italy, urging us to warn Germany against the consequences of taking further vengeance for the failure of her purposes in Belgium. His lecture was forbidden by the Italian Government, but popular clamor overrode the official action, and he was finally permitted to present it. The New York *Times* publishes a translation of this lecture wherein he points out that Belgium "has been punished as no nation ever was punished for doing her duty as no nation ever did it." "She has saved the world, in the full knowledge that she could not be saved." He goes on:

UNCONQUERABLE.

THE KAISER—"So you see, you've lost everything."
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS—"Not my soul."

A cartoon by Bernard Partridge in *Punch* that expresses in striking fashion Maeterlinck's idea of his country's position.

"She saved the world by throwing herself across the path of the barbarian horde, by allowing herself to be trampled to death in order to give the champions of justice the necessary time, not to succor her—she was aware that she could not be succored in time—but to assemble troops enough to free Latin civilization from the greatest danger with which it has ever been threatened. Thus she has rendered to that civilization, the only one under which most wish and are able to live, a service exactly like the service rendered by Greece to the mother of that civilization at the time of the great Asiatic invasions.

"But tho the service is similar, the act itself is beyond all comparison. It is useless to look through history; nothing can be discovered there that equals it. The magnificent sacrifice of Thermopylæ, perhaps the proudest act in the annals of war, is bathed in a light quite as heroic but less idealistic, since it was less disinterested, less immaterial.

"Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans were defending their homes, their wives, their children—all the realities which they had just left behind them. But King Albert and his Belgians were not ignorant of the fact that, by barring the way to the invader, they inevitably sacrificed their homes, wives, and children. Far from having, like the Spartan heroes, an imperative and vital reason for fighting, they had everything to gain by not fighting, and nothing to lose—save honor.

"On the one side were pillage, fire, ruin, massacre, all the immense disaster which we are witnessing, and, on the other, that little word 'honor,' which also represents things of immense importance, but things which one can not see or which can only be seen clearly enough when one is very pure and very great. That a man more highly placed than the rest should perceive what this word represents and sacrifice his life and the lives of those he loved to what he perceived—such a thing has been seen here and there in history, such men have not unrightly become the objects of a devotion which raises them to an eminence almost divine.

"But the spectacle of an *entire* people, great and humble, rich and poor, savants and unlettered, sacrificing themselves deliberately for something which is invisible—that, I declare, has never been seen before, and I say it without fear that any one can contradict me by searching through the history of mankind."

Mr. Maeterlinck insists that the world bear in mind that Belgium's behavior was "not one of those heroic decisions, made in a moment of enthusiasm, when a man easily loses control of himself, and which he must not live up to the next day when his momentary enthusiasm is past and he drops once more to the ordinary level of his daily existence." Rather—

"This decision was one that had to be made and adhered to every morning for nearly four months in the midst of distress and disaster growing every day. Yet the will that achieved that decision has not flinched in the least, but grows step by step with the misfortune, and now that this misfortune is reaching its climax it also is doing so.

"I have met many of my fellow countrymen who are refugees. Some were rich and had lost everything; others, poor before the war, now are reduced to less than even the poorest of us possesses. I have received many letters from every corner of Europe whither the exiles off duty had gone to find a moment's rest. In these I found complaints, natural enough, but not one reproach, not one regret, not one recrimination. I did not once find that discouraged but excusable phrase, which, one would think, would come so easily to despairing lips: 'If our King had not done what he did, we should not suffer what we are suffering to-day!'

"They do not even think of saying such a thing! It almost seems as if this thought can not exist in air that has been purified by their misfortune. They are not resigned, for resignation is to renounce and no longer to keep up one's courage. They are happy and proud in their suffering. Vaguely they feel that this suffering will regenerate them like a baptism of confidence and glory, that it will ennoble them to the end of time in the memory of man. An unforeseen breath, coming from the secret reserves of the human race, from that which is best in the

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human heart, has passed suddenly over their life and given them all a soul of the same heroic mold as that of their great King.

"They did what had never been done before, and it is to be hoped, for the good of mankind, that no nation may ever be called upon again to do it. But their admirable example will not be lost even if there is no occasion to imitate it. At the time when the conscience of the world, weakened by too many years of prosperity and too selfish realities, was about to undergo some kind of weakening, I know not exactly what, the example of the Belgians raised what one may call the political morality of the world several degrees—raised it suddenly to a height which it had not yet attained and from which it can not drop back, for this example is so splendid and burns itself so deeply into one's memory that it creates a sort of new religion and establishes definitely the level on which human conscience, loyalty, and courage must stand."

What he now states, history, he declares, will affirm some day more eloquently and authoritatively, "the Belgians saved Latin civilization":

"For centuries they have stood at the meeting-place of two powerful and hostile types of culture. They had to choose between the two. They chose without hesitating. And their choice is all the more significant, all the more full of lessons for us, from the fact that none could choose with open eyes as well as they. You are aware that more than half Belgium is of German extraction, so that through race affinity she was better qualified than anybody to judge the kind of culture that was offered her together with the theory of dishonor which it included. She understood this culture so well, she knew it so well, that she rejected it with a horror and disgust of unparalleled violence—spontaneous, unanimous, irresistible—pronouncing thus a sentence without appeal and giving the world a peremptory lesson sealed with all her blood.

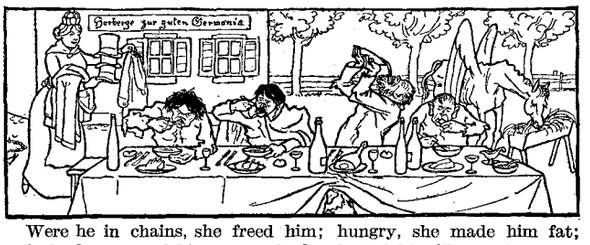
"But now she can do no more. She is at the end not of her courage, but of her strength. She has paid for the immense service she has done to the whole world with all that she possest.

"Thousands and thousands of her children are dead, all her wealth has been annihilated, nearly all her historical monuments, which were her pride and joy, nearly all her artistic treasures, among the most beautiful in the world, have been destroyed forever.

"She is nothing but a desert, from which rise, still almost intact, four great cities which the hordes from across the Rhine, to whom one does too much honor by calling them merely barbarians, spared, it seems, only for the purpose of keeping a monstrous and supreme vengeance for the hour of their inevitable defeat. Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Brussels are irrevocably doomed. The admirable Grande Place, the Town Hall, and the Cathedral of Brussels—I know this, and I repeat that I know it from a personal and sure source beyond all denial—have been mined. A spark will suffice for reducing to a heap of ruins, like Ypres, Malines, and Louvain, one of the greatest wonders of Europe. A little later—for the disaster is as good as accomplished unless there is immediate intervention—the turn of Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp will come, and suddenly there will disappear one of the corners of this earth in which had been accumulated the most memories, the most historical substance, the most beauty.

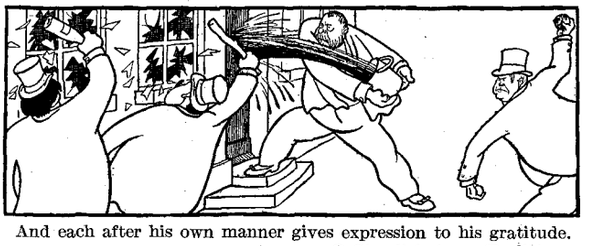
"It is time for this to stop! The time has come for everything that breathes to rise up at last against this systematic, insensate, and stupid destruction, devoid of military justification and strategic purpose. If at last we Belgians raise our voices in a cry of distress—we who are, above all, a silent people—if we turn to noble Italy, it is because she is to-day the only Power in Europe that can halt the unchained beast on the brink of crime."

Good-hearted Mother Germania, who never turns away the hungry, welcomes Gorki, Leoncavallo, Hodlère, and Maeterlinck.



Were he in chains, she freed him; hungry, she made him fat; naked, she covered him; ragged, she clothed him like a prince.

Fat and well-clothed, the guests leave Germania's house.



And each after his own manner gives expression to his gratitude.
— © *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

GERMANY'S REPLY TO FOUR CRITICS.

BERNSTORFF'S LITERARY SOURCES

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION was created for Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, a few days ago, by a writer in a leading journal of literary criticism. The impression was left that the Count goes to English authorities for his information on Germany, but omits to acknowledge the source. At least the revelation by means of "the deadly parallel" is made by Bert Edward Young in the New York *Nation* that an oration by the Count, delivered on November 6, 1909, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, on "The Development of Germany as a World Power," follows with remarkable coincidences paragraph after paragraph from a book by William Harbutt Dawson on "The Evolution of Modern Germany," published the previous year. Count von Bernstorff's oration was given to the world in a fine binding with copyright restrictions held by the American Academy. Here is a question for the Academy as well as Count von Bernstorff to settle. Says Mr. Young:

"The coincidences begin comparatively early in the oration. Thus, take this passage:

"'Impartial students of Germany's position will find themselves confronted by economic facts which alone sufficiently explain why Germany has to turn its attention to the expansion of its influence abroad.' (Bernstorff, p. 11.)

"'The candid student of Germany's position finds himself confronted by economic facts which alone sufficiently explain why Germany is to-day turning its attention with increasing urgency to the expansion of its influence abroad.' (Dawson, pp. 335–336.)

"Or this, on the same page, after the orator has borrowed a few statistics and estimates (uncredited) of the tremendous growth of German population:

"'The question which these facts raise is primarily economic: how will this large population be employed; how will it live?' (Bernstorff, p. 11.)

"'The questions which these facts raise are, of course, primarily physical and economic. Where will this large population

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live; how will it be employed; how will it be fed?' (Dawson, p. 336.)

"Or this, on the same page:

"'I can not but think that if this fundamental fact of Germany's enormous annual increase of population were intelligently grasped, much of the unfortunate polemic to which my country's industrial expansion still gives rise in certain quarters would be moderated.' (Bernstorff, p. 11.)

"'One can not but think that if this fundamental fact of Germany's enormous annual increase of population were intelligently grasped, much of the unfortunate polemic to which that country's industrial expansion still gives rise in certain quarters would be moderated.' (Dawson, p. 338.)"

The rest of page 11 comes almost bodily out of Dawson, points out Mr. Young, with the difference that it is word for word a long quotation from Dr. Paul Rohrbach's "Deutschland unter den Weltvölkern." The German author, it is said, receives due credit from Mr. Dawson, but "no credit or mention from Count von Bernstorff, his compatriot," is forthcoming. There is further evidence:

"Page 12 is similar, except that his Excellency skips playfully back and forth over pages 339, 340, 341, and 343 of Dawson. It is practically all clipt from Dawson, sentence by sentence. Compare:

"'Between a present national ratio of three hundred persons per square mile and the ratio of Saxony, Rhineland, and Westphalia, there is a difference which represents a population of some forty millions, and within that limit there is clearly a very considerable capacity for expansion. This expansion can, however, only be on industrial and not on agricultural lines. There is no reason to believe that the corn-growing capacity of Germany is as yet exhausted, yet it is a fact, which points its own moral, that, in spite of the careful protection of the agricultural industry, the production of food corn, while it increases absolutely, has ceased to keep pace with the growth of the population. The best that can be hoped is, therefore, that for a time corn-growing will hold its own.' (Bernstorff, p. 12.)

"'Between a present national ratio of three hundred persons per square mile and the ratio of the West of Prussia, there is, however, a difference which represents a population of some forty millions, and within that limit there is clearly a very considerable capacity for expansion. This expansion will, however, be on industrial and not on agricultural lines. . . . There is no reason to believe that the corn-growing capacity of the country is as yet exhausted, yet it is a fact which points its own moral that, in spite of the careful protection of the agricultural industry, the production of food corn, while it increases absolutely, has ceased to keep pace with the growth of population. . . . The best that can be hoped, therefore, is that for a time corn-growing will hold its own, etc.' (Dawson, pp. 240, 339.)"

Allusions occur in Mr. Young's letter to further unacknowledged appropriations from Rohrbach, including "his well-known conclusions on the value of colonies." Afterward, Mr. Young observes:

"We must contrast Mr. Dawson's moderate and generous treatment of Germany, rising at times to the dignity of chivalry, with the fashion in which the Ambassador uses the Englishman's material to further his own spiteful innuendo against England. Not only does his Excellency annex statements of fact, but he offers as his own Mr. Dawson's carefully argued opinions upon questions of German domestic politics, or else he first uses the original author's words, and then substitutes his own deductions.

"To sum up, the core of the Ambassador's oration is merely an appropriation from the English book. Omitting many courtly phrases, and some discussion of an American book on a similar subject, there remains little but Mr. Dawson's estimates, observations, researches, and conclusions throughout, with no mention of him anywhere. We congratulate his Excellency upon his good judgment in selecting authorities, but he does not flatter the American Academy of Political and Social Science in assuming it to be ignorant of Dawson, Rohrbach, and Paulsen."

In the same number of *The Nation*, Mr. Dawson, who now learns for the first time of the Count's use of his book, "confirms with regret your statement that a wholesale and quite unacknowledged appropriation of my labors has been made." He adds:

"Not only does the Count annex passages containing statements of fact, but he even puts forward as his own my argued opinions upon various questions of German domestic politics. In other cases he first uses my words and then substitutes his own conclusions for mine—not a very ingenuous proceeding, I venture to think. My only comfort is that, where Count Bernstorff quotes from two German writers used, and of course named by me in this book, he impartially claims authorship of these borrowed passages likewise.

"Acting on your suggestion that this act of plagiarism should be disclosed, I am calling the attention of the American Academy of Political Science to the facts, and I do this with the greater justification since I observe that the Academy claims 'copyright' for the Count's address, altho to it, all unknowingly, I prove to have made a quite considerable contribution. Need I say that I attribute to that honorable body no responsibility for what has happened?"

The New York *Times*, moved to "a kindly charity befitting the season," finds a loophole of escape for the German orator:

"One highly plausible theory is suggested by the fairly well-known fact that hard-worked men in high official places are often obliged to leave to their secretaries not only the collection of material for speeches and articles, but its more or less nearly complete preparation for use. This is not only customary; it is quite legitimate, for when the principal assumes responsibility for the subordinate's work it becomes his own for all official purposes. He may sign it, too, with perfect propriety, except in the improbable contingency that only its literary quality counts. He could not, for example, put his name under a poem of such provenience, but he could appropriate a pertinent jest or anecdote without hesitation.

"This use of secretaries, however, has its perils as well as its advantages, for some of them are lazy or incompetent or unscrupulous, and more than once underlings thus unhappily endowed have made for their chiefs just such trouble as that in which the German Ambassador now finds himself. That Count von Bernstorff could exculpate himself in this manner if he would, we do not pretend to know, but it is at least more probable than that a man of his standing and ability should commit a blunder at once grave, unnecessary, and sure to be found out.

"Whatever the explanation, only those so hostile to Germany as to accept as true and without proof any charge against a German will believe that Mr. Dawson was deliberately, intentionally, and knowingly robbed by the Ambassador."

SHAKESPEARE ADOPTED BY GERMANY—Last week we mentioned a prolog, spoken in a German theater, whose tenor was the adoption of Shakespeare as henceforth a Teutonic bard. The New York *Tribune* gives us an English version of these lines given at the Altes Theater, in Leipzig, on October 20, at the opening of a performance of "Twelfth Night." *The Tribune* comments on this speech as scoring "one for Kultur in the attitude which it has taken toward Shakespeare," and seems to welcome it as an offset to various other mutual recriminations over the opposing country's artistic products. The prolog was given to the *Clown* to speak:

My master, the great poet, who behind
This curtain built his world, and therewith too
Innumerous other worlds as marvelous—
Ye know him well, for near as man can climb
To godhead, he won godhead by his works—
Now this same poet hath commanded me
In solemn earnest to declare you this:
Ye unto him have been until to-day
His second home; his first and native home
Was England; but this England of the present
Is so contrarious in her acts and feelings,
Yea, so abhorred of his pure majesty
And the proud spirit of his free-born being,
That he doth find himself quite homeless there.
A fugitive, he seeks his second home,

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This Germany, that loves him most of all,
To whom before all others he gives thanks,
And says: Thou wonderful and noble land,
Remain thou Shakespeare's one and only home,
So that he wander not, uncomprehended,
Without a shelter in the barren world.

The Tribune finds "an almost Gallic wit about the proceeding," the "best joke on England" being "the undoubted fact that Shakespeare might well feel very much at home in Germany":

"If constant productions and crowded houses mean anything to a dead poet, the theatergoers of Leipzig and Berlin and the rest of Germany have every reason to a claim on the affections of the author of 'Twelfth Night.' It is one of the humors of English-speaking culture that of late its greatest poet-dramatist has been most conspicuously honored by reproductions in an alien tongue. *Olivia's* fool is entitled to his jest."

SPEAKING FOR GERMAN WOMEN

CLARA VIEBIG, the German novelist, named by *The Fatherland* (New York) as the "George Eliot" of Germany, speaks in behalf of German women in protest against "the vilification of their sons and husbands." Her protest is to her "like a holy office," and she confesses: "Highest indignation, flaming anger, seizes me. I want to rage in mighty deeds and can only find an outlet to my feelings in a stream of unrestrained tears." She declares that "the honor of German women has been attacked. An unheard-of insult has been done us." She writes:

"We are, then, barbarians, women without morals and shame; that we gave birth to sons who are like savages, nay, even worse than these, like bloodthirsty beasts! That we belong to men who only tear themselves from our arms in order to spear children, dishonor women, murder defenseless people, burn down villages, plunder cities, destroy works of art, and then bring welcome booty to us with reeking hands!

"I protest in the name of all German women, all mothers, all wives, all brides, all old and young, all rich and poor, all high rank and low, in the name of the most highly educated woman as well as in the name of the most simple workwoman. I protest against the shameless slanders, the monstrous lies which are being spread abroad about our husbands and sons.

"When were such lies ever told? When such deception practised?

"I turn over page after page of world-history—terrible music of battles roars through them, wild tales are told by the centuries; from the first murder, when Cain killed Abel, until the present day much blood has been spilled on earth; much wrong has been thought, said, done—but never thus slandered.

"No, we Germans are not barbarians! We mothers have not given birth to sons who murder for lust; we do not love men who pass through foreign territory as murderous incendiaries. As God is my witness, I would no longer call my son mine if he were capable of even one of the misdeeds which are attributed with inventiveness and cunning by our enemies to our sons. I would spit on a man who stands innocent people against the wall and commands 'Fire!'

"Our hearts burn when we read what blood-curdling stories about German brutality are served abroad. And do the foreign countries really believe all that: do they not hear the German voice, too?"

In spite of all the literature that has reached us from the Fatherland and been spread broadcast by our press, she reiterates the early plea that Germany's side of the case is not heard or understood here. We are told that "the voice is raised in honesty, but it can not yet penetrate." As she believes:

"England closes the ear of the nations—she rules all cables; as fluently as France and Russia, she composes stories of her own successes and our defeats. But a day will come when the blind will see and the deaf hear. And this day is no longer distant. Germany will raise her hands, pierced with bleeding wounds, for she has suffered much: 'Peace be with you!'. Then many a doubting Thomas will sink to his knees and acknowledge what he did not acknowledge before.

"But were we ever really understood? I believe not; otherwise it would be unthinkable that we are now so misjudged. I am not speaking of the greatness of our State, of Government, and national economy, of the excellence or non-excellence of our institutions, not of the success of our years of industrious work—none of that falls to my share—men may do that much better. As a woman, I can only speak of that which lies hidden in the innermost depths of the soul of our people.

"This soul of the German people is strangely harmless. It takes a while until it comprehends: they do not wish thee well. If some one will take the trouble to study this soul he will ask himself in shame and wonder: And such are supposed to be monsters? And tender is the soul of our people. . . . Much love lives in it. The German warrior loves his wife, his children, just as tenderly as the Frenchman loves his family; like the 'bourgeois,' our citizen knows no more beautiful culmination to his life's work than to have somewhere a little piece of ground where he can raise a few vegetables and plant his flowers—a little house among the green foliage. But when his peace is taken from him, when the rough hand of war shakes the Fatherland, the latter as the former grasps his weapons. But the German does it without much ado. There is no big talk; there is no ostentation.

"And it seems that such are necessary, otherwise one is not heard. To be too simple is also a fault which conceals greatness in it for him who can and wants to understand.

"Shuddering, we mothers can only quietly teach our children: 'Be like your brothers and fathers, brave, yet merciful! Fight when you have to fight, but spare when you can spare!'

"No, we Germans are not barbarians! If we ever should be, then may the sun grow dark above us and our glory set as if it had never been!"

THE "GEORGE ELIOT" OF GERMANY,

Clara Viebig, the famous novelist, who protests in a burst of "flaming anger" against "the shameless slanders, the monstrous lies, which are being spread abroad about our husbands and sons."

Mme. Viebig might, perhaps, gain a new view of the subject which puzzles her from one of her own countrymen, Maximilian Harden, the editor of the Berlin paper *Die Zukunft*, who gives us and other neutral nations up in despair at our perversity:

"Even an overwhelming majority of the neutral nations are against us, not because they are not told the truth, but because they are unable to think as we Germans do."

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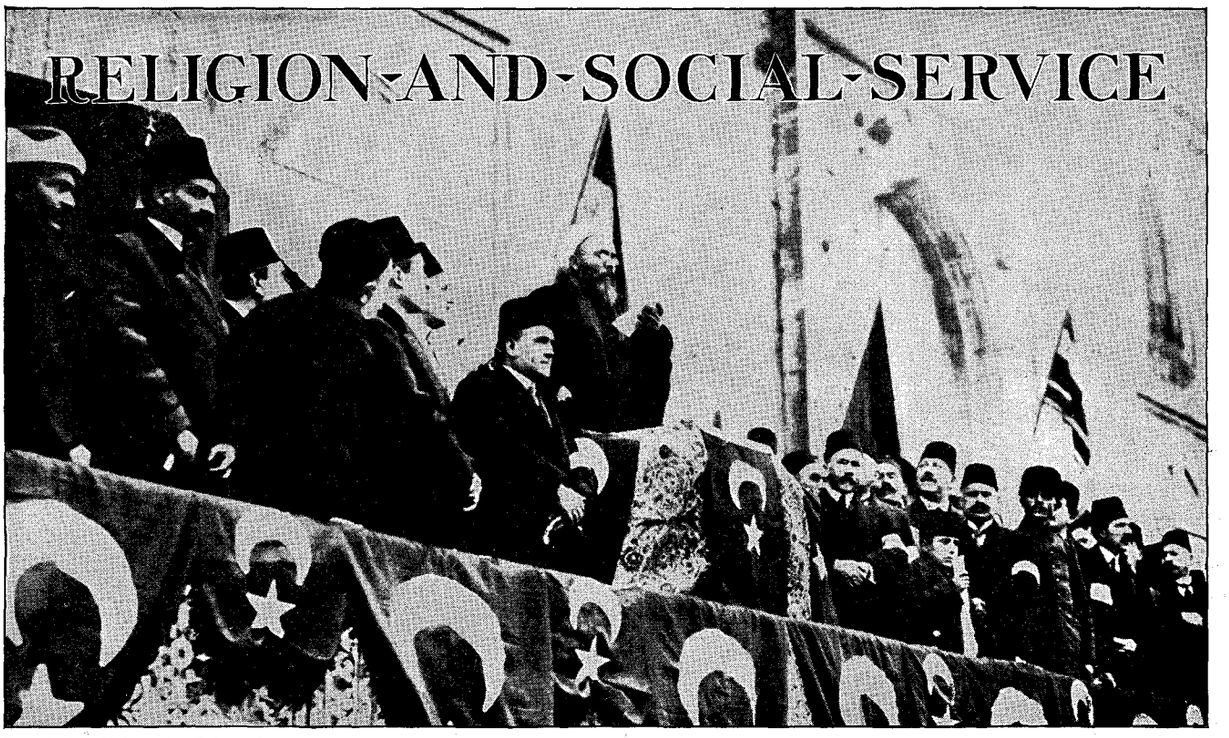

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THE HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED BY THE HIGH PRIEST OF ISLAM.

The head of the Mussulman faith, High Priest Sheik-ul-Islam, is seen declaring, in Constantinople, the existence of a state of war.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE HOLY WAR

THE SULTAN'S proclamation of a holy war, in which all good Mussulmans are to join against the Allies, does not seem to have caused the anticipated dismay among the ranks of the latter. A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sees "no indications that the proclamation is effective outside the actual dominions of the Sultan." He does not believe that either in India or Egypt has the proclamation been "anything but a Platonic pronouncement." Indeed, "it seems to have had more effect in those regions of northern Africa with which France is concerned, while two of the neutral nations, Italy and Spain, appear to be much more alarmed by it than any of the belligerent Allies. In England, we are told, the proclamation is not taken very seriously. The London *Nation* informs its readers that the Calif is not an elected Pope or "a Lama sanctified by birth." He is simply "the Moslem chief who holds the road to Mekka," and if the armies of the Turkish Sultan "can not do this for him, he has ceased automatically to be Calif." The Ottoman Empire, *The Nation* says, might lose Constantinople and "remain the first Power in the Moslem world," but "if it lost Arabia it would lose all claim to the veneration and obedience of Moslems beyond the borders." It continues:

"The idea that this might be a salutary thing to bring about has haunted the imagination of some schools of Anglo-Indian officials for more than a generation. It may explain the rather intimate relations which we have always kept up, for no other obvious reason, with some semi-independent Arab chiefs. Friends of Islam, like Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, have advocated it.

"To-day there are signs that it is among the possibilities of this shattering war. An oddly worded official communication has declared this week that we shall not pursue military operations in Arabia, save for the purpose of assisting the Arabs to free themselves from Turkish oppression. If any Arab chief—and most of them claim to be of the lineage of the Prophet—one of the inveterate rebels of the Yemen, for example, should manage, with some aid from us, to make himself master of the holy places; the problem of the Califate would be solved. . . . .

"There is something to appeal to the romantic imagination in the notion of a military stroke which would alter at one blow the spiritual allegiance of millions of men."

In this contingency, England, of course, would lose nothing, and would perhaps emerge the stronger with her Mohammedan dependencies through her protection extended to the new master of the holy cities. And the Aga Khan, whose word in religious things is law to millions of Mohammedans in India and elsewhere, does not seem to favor the idea of a "holy war" made in Germany, or for Germany. From his message, as taken by the New York *Evening Post* from the Calcutta *Englishman*, we quote as follows:

"If Germany succeeds, which Heaven forbid, Turkey will become only a vassal of Germany, and the Kaiser's Resident will be the real ruler of Turkey, and will control the holy cities. No Islamic interest was threatened in this war, and our religion was not in peril, nor was Turkey in peril, for the British and Russian Empires and the French Republic had solemnly offered to guarantee Turkey all her territories in complete independence if she had remained at peace.

"Turkey was the trustee of Islam, and the whole world was content to let her hold our holy cities in her keeping. Now that Turkey has so disastrously shown herself a tool in German hands, she has not only ruined herself, but has lost her position of trustee of Islam and evil will overtake her. Turkey has been persuaded to draw the sword in an unholy cause, from which she could be but ruined, whatever else happened, and she will lose her position as a great nation, for such mighty sovereigns as the King-Emperor and the Czar can never be defeated. Thousands of Moslems are fighting for their sovereign already, and all men must see that Turkey has not gone to war for the cause of Islam or for the defense of her independence. Thus our only duty as Moslems now is to remain loyal, faithful, and obedient to our temporal and secular allegiance."

Several editors remind us that the schism in Islam would injure the effectiveness of a holy war. Says *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York), for instance:

"Islam is divided into two great and hostile camps—the Shiahs and the Sunnites. So strong is the religious prejudice between these two sects that one branch of Mohammedans would

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not for a moment consider taking up arms in behalf of the other. . . . The quarrel chiefly concerns the question of the legitimate descendants of the Prophet, and the feeling is almost as intense as between Christians and Jews. The great hero of the Shiahs is Ali, and he is regarded by the Sunnites with as much affection as the Scotch Cameronians look upon the Pope. To get the opposing factions to act together would require a miracle similar to those recorded of Mohammed in the Koran."

NOT A FAILURE, BUT A DENIAL, OF CHRISTIANITY

THE HORROR that results from contemplating the European struggle has led various clergymen to declare that Christianity has broken down, that the religion of Christ is a failure. One writer whose words we have quoted declared that if the churches were honest they would close their doors. These statements are now challenged by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, as completely beside the mark. Instead, he declares in a letter to the New York *Sun* that it is "the cold mathematical godlessness of militarism that has broken down; it is the brutal and cynical philosophy that 'Might makes right' that has failed." Quoting *The Wall Street Journal*, Dr. McKim affirms that "the cause of this terrifying lapse from righteousness is the negation of Christianity. It is the deification of force." His proof leads him to invoke the influence of Treitschke, Bernhardi, *et al.*, upon the modern German nation as evidence. Besides this, he quotes from Prof. J. A. Cramb's book on "Germany and England" a passage that gathers up the expression of modern Germany in its readoption of its old pre-Christian faith. Professor Cramb, an Englishman with strong German sympathies, pictured the Germans as saying:

"It is reserved for us Germans to resume in thought that creative rôle in religion which the whole Teutonic race abandoned fourteen centuries ago. Judæa and Galilee cast their dreary spell over Greece and Rome . . . when Greece and Rome were already sinking into decrepitude.

"Germany and the whole Teutonic people in the fifth century made the great error. They conquered Rome, but, dazzled by Rome's authority, they adopted the religion and the culture of the vanquished.

"Must Germany submit to this alien creed derived from an alien clime? Must she forever confront the ages, the borrower of her religion, her own genius for religion numbed and paralyzed?

"Thus while preparing to found a world-empire, Germany is also preparing to create a world-religion."

These extracts from Professor Cramb's book are supplemented by words from the foremost editorial leader of the German propaganda in America:

"Mr. Herman Ridder, one of the most conspicuous agents of the pro-German campaign in America, has recently declared in the columns of a New York newspaper that 'German philosophy has shown that if the ordinary moral standard, which is wofully inadequate, if not utterly false, were discarded and superseded by the true standard which has been elaborated by the German philosophers during the last quarter of a century, the justification of Germany would be complete.' Germany, he says, stands for the doctrine that 'Might makes right,' and 'her philosophers have shown conclusively that the doctrine is correct.' Again he says: 'German culture being superior, and the German people being stronger physically as well as mentally, it follows that their present action in spreading culture is justifiable.'

"This action is seen in the wholesale destruction of great libraries, great cathedrals, and great cities. It is this abominable anti-Christian and antihuman philosophy which is the cause of the war now raging. . . . . .

"What are the conduct and character of the Christian nations of the world at this moment? Is Belgium, to take one example only, exhibiting an unchristian spirit in resisting the cruel invasion of her territory, the destruction of her cities, the murder of her citizens? Is she not, on the contrary, exhibiting a splendid example of patriotism and self-sacrifice in defense of the liberties of her people?"

Dr. McKim finds an answer even for the apparent contradiction that "a man may kneel to the God and Father of Jesus and then rush forth to kill his fellow man." As he remarks:

"Let it be said in reply that, unless the experience of many devoted Christians is false, a man may, with a good conscience and without violating the principles of the religion of Christ, take arms to defend his home and his country from unprovoked attack. I speak from personal experience when I say a man can kneel before God in fervent prayer and then rush forth to battle with a conscience undefiled. Some of the purest Christian men in all history have done so. For my part, I believe that there are hundreds of thousands of men on both sides bearing arms in this war to-day with a clear conscience, loyal to home and country, and no whit disloyal to the religion of Christ.

"Again, one of these writers says: 'One has the right to expect that after nineteen hundred years of civilization calling itself Christian, the Church and her ministers should have influence enough and power enough to prevent the savage, the brute instincts of mankind dominating not only kings and other rulers, but the whole body of people composing the nations of Europe.' Now, in the first place, it is an unjust slander to declare that 'the whole body of people composing the nations of Europe' are dominated by savage and brute instincts; and in the second place, what right has this clergyman, or any other man, to expect that after nineteen hundred years the Christian Church should be able to control the action of the nations of the world? Is there any promise in the New Testament that in a thousand years or two thousand years or three thousand years or ten thousand years the whole body of the people in Europe or any other continent will become Christians? If there is any such promise, let it be brought forward. In fact, there is no such promise. 'The Gospel must be preached,' we are told, 'for a witness among all nations.' But we can not know how soon, if ever, the masses of the people that make up mankind will accept the religion of Christ."

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THE MAN OF SORROWS AMID RUINS.

This figure of the Christ from a broken crucifix was found amid the débris of the Cathedral of Ypres.

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ROLLAND'S CRY FOR PEACE

THE BRAVERY of the youth of Europe wins high praise from Romain Rolland, the French novelist, but their elders are severely arraigned for the ideals they have held up before these same youth, so that now all are eager to make the final sacrifice. In the *Journal de Genève* is his remarkable appeal for peace, the translation which we quote appearing in *The Cambridge Magazine* from the pen of E. K. Bennett, of Caius College. "O young men that shed your blood with so generous a joy for the starving earth!" he cried. "O heroism of the world! What a harvest for destruction to reap!" The picture he conjures up is filled in with still more detail:

"Young men of all nations, brought into conflict by a common ideal, making enemies of those who should be brothers; all of you, marching to your death, are dear to me.

"Slavs hastening to the aid of your race; Englishmen fighting for honor and right; intrepid Belgians who dared to oppose the Teutonic Colossus and defend against him the Thermopylæ of the West; Germans fighting to defend the philosophy and birthplace of Kant against the Cossack avalanche; and you, above all, my young compatriots, in whom the generation of heroes of the Revolution lives again; you, who for years have confided your dreams to me, and now, on the verge of battle, bid me a sublime farewell.

"A splendid thing it is to fight with clean hands and a pure heart, and to assist divine justice by giving one's life.

"You are doing your duty, but have others done theirs?

"Let us be bold and proclaim the truth to the elders of these young men, to their moral guides, to their religious and secular leaders, to the churches, the great thinkers, the leaders of Socialism; these living riches, these treasures of heroism you held in your hands; for what are you squandering them?

"What ideal have you held up to the devotion of these youths so eager to sacrifice their all?

"Their mutual slaughter! A European war! A sacrilegious conflict which shows a maddened Europe ascending its funeral pyre, and, like Hercules, destroying itself with its own hands!

"Is our civilization so solid that you do not fear to shake the pillars on which it rests? Can you not see that all falls in upon you if one column be shattered? Could you not have learned to love one another, or if that were impossible, at least to tolerate the great virtues and the great vices of the others?"

It is "a sort of demoniacal irony," says this French writer, that "broods over this conflict of the nations," and whatever its result may be, in victory for Germany or for the Allies, "only a mutilated Europe can issue." For—

"It is not racial passion alone which is hurling millions of men blindly one against another, so that not even neutral countries remain free of the dangerous thrill, but all the forces of the spirit, of reason, of faith, of poetry, and of science, all have placed themselves at the disposal of the armies in every State.

"There is not one among the leaders of thought in each country who does not proclaim with conviction that the cause of his people is the cause of God, the cause of liberty, and of human progress. And I, too, proclaim it.

"Strange combats are being waged between metaphysicians, poets, historians—Eucken against Bergson; Hauptmann against Maeterlinck; Rolland against Hauptmann; Wells against Bernard Shaw. Kipling and D'Annunzio, Dehmel and De Régnier sing war-hymns, Barrès and Maeterlinck chant pæans of hatred. Between a fugue of Bach and the organ which thunders 'Deutschland über Alles' Wundt, the aged philosopher of eighty-two, calls with his quavering voice the students of Leipzig to the holy war. And each nation hurls at the other the name 'Barbarians!'"

The two moral forces whose weaknesses this contagious war shows up most clearly, he asserts, are Christianity and Socialism. Going on:

"These rival apostles of religious and secular internationalism have suddenly developed into the most ardent of nationalists. Hervé is eager to die for the standard of Austerlitz. The German Socialists, pure trustees of the pure doctrine, support in the Reichstag the bills of credit for the war. They place themselves at the disposal of the Prussian Minister, who uses their journals to spread abroad his lies and sends them as secret agents to attempt to pervert Italy.

"The representatives of the Prince of Peace—priests, pastors, bishops—have gone into battle in their thousands, to carry out, musket in hand, the divine commands: Thou shalt not kill, and Love one another. Each bulletin of victory, whether it be German, Austrian, or Russian, gives thanks to the great captain God—*unser alter Gott, notre Dieu*—as Wilhelm II. or M. Arthur Meyer says. For each has his own God, and each God, whether old or young, has his Levites to defend him and destroy the God of the others.

"Come, friends! Let us make a stand! Can we not resist this contagion, whatever its nature and virulence be—whether moral epidemic or cosmic force? Do we not fight against the plague, and strive even to repair the disaster caused by an earthquake? Or must we bow ourselves before it, agreeing with Luzzatti in his famous article that 'In this universal disaster patriotism alone triumphs'? Shall we say with him that it is good and reasonable that the demon of international war, which mows down thousands of beings, should be let loose, so that the great and simple truth, 'love of our country,' be understood?

"It would seem, then, that love of our country can flourish only through the hatred of other countries and the massacre of those who sacrifice themselves in the defense of them. There is in this theory a ferocious absurdity, a Neronian dilettantism which repels me in the very depths of my being. No! Love of my country does not demand that I shall hate and slay those noble and faithful souls who also love their country, but rather that I should honor them and seek to unite myself with them for our common good.

"You Socialists on both sides claim to be defending liberty against tyranny—French liberty against the Kaiser, German liberty against the Czar. Would you defend one despotism against another? Unite and make war on both. There was no reason for war between the Western nations; French, English, and German, we are all brothers and do not hate one another. The war-preaching press is envenomed by a minority, a minority vitally interested in maintaining these hatreds, but our peoples, I know, ask for peace and liberty, and that alone.

"The real tragedy, to one situated in the midst of the conflict and able to look down from the high plateaus of Switzerland into all the hostile camps, is the patent fact that actually each of the nations is being menaced in its dearest possessions—in its honor, its independence, its life.

"Who has brought these plagues upon them, brought them to the desperate alternative of overwhelming their adversary or dying? None other than their governments, on whom, in my opinion, the guilt rests; the three rapacious eagles, the three empires, the tortuous policy of the house of Austria, the ravenous greed of Russia, the brutality of Prussia. The worst enemy of each nation is not without, but within its frontiers, and none has the courage to fight against it. . . . . .

"Every nation to a greater or less extent has an imperialism of its own, and whether it be military, financial, feudal, republican, social, or intellectual, it is always the octopus sucking the best blood of Europe. Let the free men of all the countries of Europe when this war is over take up again the motto of Voltaire, *Écrasez l'infâme*.

"Our first duty then, all over the world, is to insist on the formation of a moral High Court, a tribunal of consciences, to watch and pass impartial judgment on any violations of the laws of nations. And since committees of inquiry formed by belligerents themselves would be always suspect, the neutral countries of the Old and New World must take the initiative.

"For the finer spirits of Europe there are two dwelling-places: our earthly fatherland, and that other City of God. Of the one we are the guests, of the other the builders. To the one let us give our lives and our faithful hearts; but neither family, friend, nor fatherland, nor aught that we love has power over the spirit, which is the light.

"It is our duty to rise above tempests, and thrust aside the clouds which threaten to obscure it; to build higher and stronger, dominating the injustice and hatred of nations, the walls of that city wherein the souls of the whole world may assemble.

"I know that such thoughts have little chance of being heard to-day. Young Europe, lusting for battle, will smile contemptuously and show its fangs like a young wolf. But when the access of fervor has spent itself, wounded and less proud of its voracious heroism, it will come to itself again.

"Moreover, I do not speak to convince others. I speak but to solace my own conscience, and I know that my appeal will find an echo in the hearts of thousands in all countries, who can not or dare not speak themselves."

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CURRENT POETRY

THE crushing tread of Mars works wo to fantasy. The following splendid ballad from *The Cornhill Magazine*, for example, would have been far surer of an appreciative hearing in January, 1914, than at this time. In Europe every one "goes adventuring" nowadays. But Mr. Cable has written a poem well worth reading; a touch of Kipling, and a flavor of Alfred Noyes, but also much that is original.

WHO GOES ADVENTURING?

BY BOYD CABLE

Gentlemen Adventurers, in days of long ago,
Ruffled it from Wapping Stairs round to Plymouth Hoe,
Watched their ships a-fitting and, as soon as it might be,
Drained the tankards, buzzed the girls, and took their ways to sea.

Where they fared they little cared, or when they came again;
What they sought was less than nought, yet more than most attain—
Liberty to do and be all they had never been,
Fill the eye with seeing and the heart with having seen.

But who goes adventuring, adventuring to-day?

Well, here's a one, and there's a one, and more of us beside,
Aboard the outward-bounders on the Mersey or the Clyde:
The sailing ports have changed, perhaps, but not the sailing breed;
So sign an' sail wi' us, if it's adventure that you need.

Gentlemen Adventurers i' days of Good Queen Bess
Dreamed of El Dorado, would content with nothing less;
Sold their share and portion of the housen, goods, and gear,
Sailed to seek another life and carve a new career.

Staking all, to stand or fall upon the game they played;
Won the main and staked again; or lost, and starkly paid:
Lost, and in the losing won the larger, longer game,
The makings of an Empire and the honor of the name.

But who now goes answering the El Dorado call?

There are plenty of us yet that will answer to the call,
And sell our sole possessions and forsake our ancient all,
To join the newer nations, and upon their raw-new rim
Find plenty of adventure to help getting 'em in trim.

Gentlemen Adventurers who took the Spanish Main
Sailed their gallant cockleshells to beard the King of Spain;
Ran a circle round the globe in clumsy little craft
Scarce as big as fishing-boats in burden, beam, and draft.

Undismayed what odds they played in seas or men or ships,
Facing death with even breath and jests upon their lips,
Searching oceans all unknown, and marking in their wake
Paths the pioneers would prove and colonists would take.

But now, who goes a-searching, a-searching for the track?

Uncharted seas are getting scarce, but, far out and alone,
You'll find us in the Arctics yet, or trying on our own

"Let's have a Campbell-Soup Supper!"

"Fine! Make a cream-of-tomato. That's delicious! And as easy as A. B. C."

So it is. The simple directions on the label show you just how to prepare it. All you need is three minutes' time, a little milk and a can of

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This is not only the perfect soup-course for a formal dinner or luncheon or for the regular family supper, but just the thing for an informal evening "spread" anywhere—tempting, satisfying, *wholesome;* and as hearty as you want to make it.

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21 kinds **10c a can**

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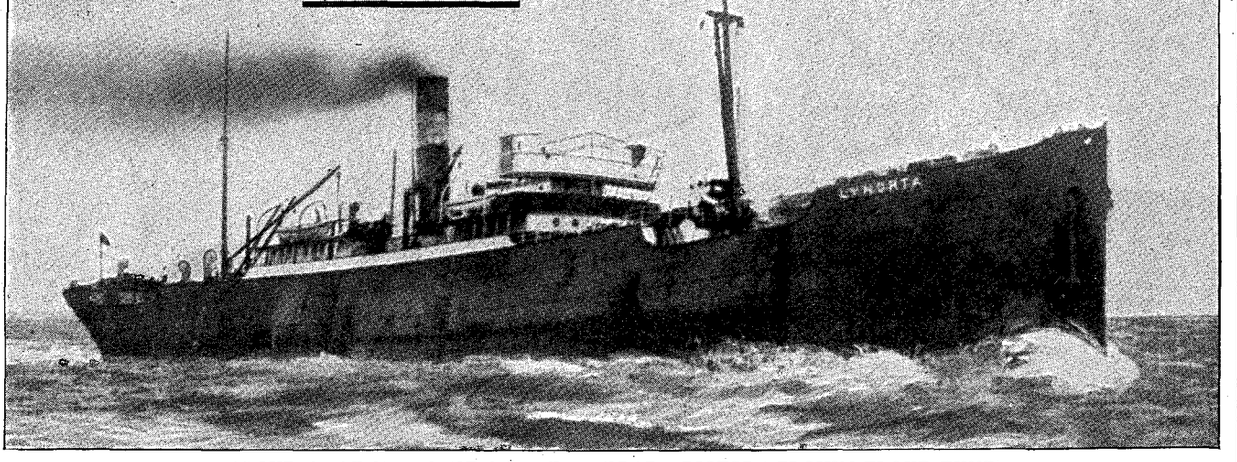

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THE GOOD SHIP *LYNORTA*, picture of which you see above, is now speeding on her joyous way across the Atlantic, bearing TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR FOR STARVING BELGIANS—another vessel of mercy, freighted not merely with food but with the tender sympathy of generous hearts. As you read this (January 9), she is about lat. 40°45′, long. 68°15′.

This announcement should greatly delight the several thousands of LITERARY DIGEST readers whose liberality has made it possible. It should also delight and quicken the several hundred thousand other readers of THE DIGEST who have not yet found it convenient to forward their contributions, and who can easily complete THE DIGEST FLOUR FUND of 20,000 barrels within two weeks. We are inspired by the hope that on January 23 we may announce another 7,500 barrels donated, even the full amount much exceeded. Our large-hearted patrons ought not to delay a single day.

This Fund can not possibly be too large for its humane purpose. Statement has been reliably made that A SHIP-LOAD A DAY will be needed in Belgium, from America, to keep alive through the winter those millions in destitution over there. The American people are nobly meeting an unparalleled philanthropic demand. The ship above shown bears an eloquent message of humanity from THE LITERARY DIGEST'S patrons. Another should follow soon, commissioned from the same source, carrying a like token of good-will and human brotherhood.

When the first ship-load of American relief for Belgium reached Rotterdam, the cable told us, "Dutch stevedores set out to break the record for unloading cargo, and succeeded in doing it, thereby accelerating by several days the arrival of food at the distributing-stations in Belgium." Before the ship was made fast, "500 stevedores had jumped aboard and flung themselves at the cargo. The proudest possession of every lighterman in Rotterdam is a pass granted them by the German authorities, which according to their idea entitles each of them to call himself a member of the Relief Commission. All previous records of the port were broken. Great crowds assembled, cheering on the unloaders."

NOT FICTION, BUT FACT

JOHN GALSWORTHY, English novelist, sent to the American people a message that was published in the New York *Times* and other papers, in the course of which he declared: "Belgium is starving. If the hands of pity be not extended swiftly the shame of this must forever haunt the dreams of all mankind. If Belgium be left to starve, how shall the world ever again sleep quiet in its bed?" And then he paid this tribute and made this appeal to this country:

"America, you are great and generous. You stand for humanity as no country has ever yet stood. You alone, of all the nations fortunate enough to be outside the ring of this mad war, have wealth and strength for a task like this. You alone can keep the flame of hope alive, the pulse of life beating in this starving nation. The world looks to you, America; looks to you to do justice to your own great heart. You have already lifted this burden of good deeds from the ground; shoulder it as you alone know how, with that fine, fierce energy of yours. See this work of rescue through—and all the world shall bless you.

"No words have eloquence to voice the misery and peril of that little country. Words are an insult. There is, there can be, no American, of what origin soever, who has not suffered, thinking of Belgium—thinking of that charred land. Restoration will come. But to restore needs must that the nation shall not have died first of sheer cold and hunger. Famine is a very simple thing. First will go the old men and women; then the children—cold and hungry children—young birds with gaping beaks. And the strong last. Yes, famine is a very simple thing, with its stark and icy clutch.

"Four to five million dollars a month are needed to keep that clutch from the throat of Belgium. Give, America, give. Raise the greatest monument to Pity ever built. Let it be a star in the sky of all your future that you rescued from this miserable fate the old, the little ones, the strong, of a whole nation. Let it be a golden memory that you succored and uplifted them, kept the breath in their bodies and in their souls living faith; faith that humanity, the sweet humanity which alone can warm and sanctify our lives, is not a spent and driven ghost, but still flesh and blood, and a comrade in the dark."

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Gentlemen Adventurers, beneath the seals of Kings,
Plundered through the Indies that for all their plunderings
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Helped them hold their treasure-chest, and traffic unafraid.

What they took they ne'er forsook, in gold or government;
Satisfied to guard and guide a people well content;
Safe to build and barter and to reap where they had sown;
Building up the fortunes of their vassals with their own.

But who now goes a-building, a-building up a throne?

Perhaps you've never met with us upon an Island cruise
Or fixing camp and kingship over any blacks we choose?
We break 'em with our rifles and we mend 'em with our peace,
And coconuts and copra trade, and they—and we—increase.

Gentlemen Adventurers, in fighting days of old,
Hunted both the hemispheres for glory and for gold,
Snuffing, like the war-horse, the battle from afar,
Homing with the eagles on the sight and sound of war;

Hot a-foot for fight or loot of town or treasure-train,
Just as quick to join or pick the quarrel bare of gain;
The first in the forlorn hope, the last to leave the breach,
Making war a sport and trade to live and learn and teach.

Now, who will go a-riding, a-riding to the wars?

There aren't wars enough to-day to keep us all in jobs,
But you may find a few of us in most the fighting mobs.
And in our country's battles the address of me an' mine
Is still the same old Number One, Front Rank, The Firing Line.

A great problem, psychological as well as spiritual, is suggested by this poem. The function of poetry is rather to suggest than to solve problems. Mr. Beer writes with sincerity and skill. The poem appeared in *The International*.

BEFORE THE GATES

BY MAURICE A. BEER

Wistful stood he before the temple's gates,
A youth whose eyes reflected heaven's blue;
So young and yet the plaything of the fates,
By race a Jew.

And as he gazed upon the gilded star,
That swam in silver light above the street,
He heard "Te Deum" winging from afar,
In strains most sweet.

"Long have I listened to these holy bells
That ring the triumph of the Nazarene,
For in my heart, a ceaseless longing wells
For God's demesne.

"Forgive my people, Lord of Truth and Right,
If they in blindness passed the Infant's cot
On that divine, resplendent winter's night
And knew Him not.

"Thy benisons how gladly would I win!
There gleams the cross and yonder calls the star,
I know not now which gate to enter in,
Both stand ajar!"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TRAINING CITIZENRY TO PREPAREDNESS AGAINST THE SNOW-MAN

IT is claimed by the New York *Press* that the new defensive policy of the city Street-cleaning Department is the very echo of our national policy as made clear recently by President Wilson's message to Congress. "We must depend," Commissioner Fetherstone is quoted as saying, "upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to snow-shovels." This is but one indication of an entirely new system of handling the heavy snowfalls that, each year with painful regularity, have rendered the home-town of five million people utterly unfit to live in for days following their advent. The good, old-fashioned method of handling this problem was, first to get your snow-storm; the next move was to telephone a few contractors and try to persuade them to clean away the snow. If there were any subsequent moves, they were kept well hidden. The moral to the story seemed to be: "You never can tell how soon a thaw will come. Let nature do your work." Commissioner Fetherstone was basely betrayed by nature last winter, and seems determined not to permit the hussy to take such liberties with him a second time. He is tired of the moral story, and has adopted instead a business proposition, which, tho it may have its elements of humor, yet has an efficient sound about it. It is to be based first of all on the prognostications of the Weather Bureau and upon those of a specially chosen band of prognosticators of the department's own. As we are informed, there is good sense in checking up the Weather Bureau, for—

If the Government weather-sharps should fumble the forecast ball, the Street-cleaning Department observers will be depended upon to pick it up and gain several thousand cubic yards.

Between the two mediums of vaticination it is expected that long before the first snowflake has come down, the department will know how many little friends are going to follow it, how long they will keep it up, whether they will be firm or mushy, and whether it is going to turn warm or cold afterward.

Assume, for the sake of no argument, that it is ten o'clock on the evening of March 1, the date of last year's howling storm. The afternoon has shown a dun-colored sky in the west, and there has been that dread hush which precedes snow-storms as well as family quarrels. High in their respective towers the soothsayers of the Weather Bureau and the D. S. C. are hard at work tabulating the climatic returns from Juneau, Jonesville, White River Junction, Lake Athabasca, Yonkers, and other storm-centers north and west. The barometer is wiggling nervously downward.

Suddenly both little companies of meteorologists throw five aces at once. They consult on the telephone, confirm each other's figures, and admit that the snow-storm is upon us and can not be

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"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."

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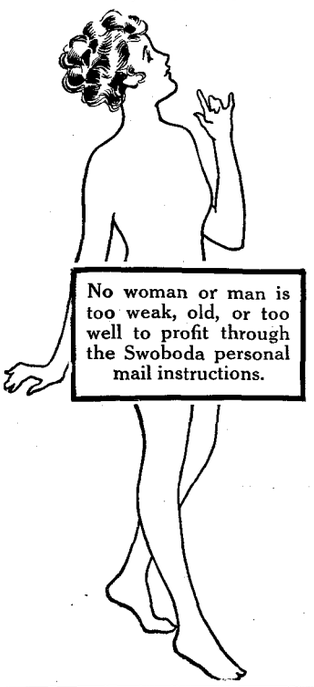

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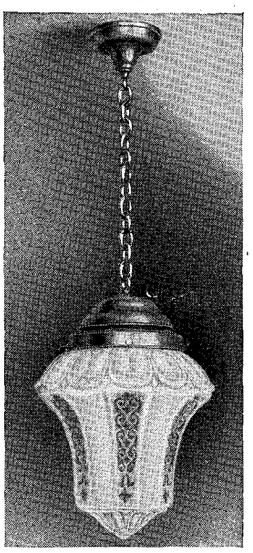

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forestalled even by the greatest display of moral force.

Then, and not till then, does the Street-cleaning Commissioner call up the Police Commissioner.

"I have the honor to report," he says, "that we are about to have a large and juicy snow-storm."

"I have the honor to understand," replies the Police Commissioner, as per code, "that we are about to have an l. and j. snow-storm, and will act accordingly."

Whereupon he calls up the first deputy, who calls up the chief inspector, who calls up the borough inspectors, who call up the captains, who call up the lieutenants, who call down the roundsmen, who gallop forth to tell ten thousand policemen that the storm is about to burst in all its fury. All that stuff has been arranged for long since.

And the ten thousand policemen hurry about and tell the thirty thousand citizenry that the five million inhabitants stand in peril of getting down late to the office with wet feet. They have lists of the thirty thousand, giving their names, addresses, occupations, and diversions; telling whether they spend their evening at home reading "Lady Audley's Secret" or whether they lurk in Jack's place at beer and skittles.

By the time the patrolman reaches the home of Citizen Patrick Greenberg, of the Snow Reserves, it is eleven o'clock, and he has retired for the night. But the first mystic tap of the officer, signifying that the invader has arrived, that the congealed Hun is at the gate, brings him to his feet.

Stopping only to shave, bathe, dress, polish his shoes, and eat a hearty breakfast, he rushes to the colors. In the street, also hurrying in the same direction to join the same snow-firing squad, he runs across Citizens Herman Fitzgibbons and Moe Von Tromp, and together they go to find the drill-sergeant.

You, stumbling about your apartment in one last desperate endeavor to master the half-step, will hear the clatter of hoofs on your stair. They are the hoofs of your janitor. Yes, the janitors have joined the Snow Guard.

Kitchener may not make the football players enlist, but Fetherstone has fired the janitors with enthusiasm, and not in the way you would fire a janitor with enthusiasm. He has, by some means held secret as the grave, found a way to interest hundreds of janitors in the work.

The fact that the snow-fighters will get $2.40—perhaps $3.20—for eight hours' work may have something to do with it, but the janitors are going to be on the job.

Most of the other recruits are men who have no steady occupation or whose ordinary working-hours are such that they are prepared, at short notice, to come to the rescue of the streets. Straw-hat cleaners, lemonade-mixers, Coney Island barkers, stock-brokers, musical comedians, insomniacs, orange-growers, men-about-town, and all sorts of men who haven't a great deal to do in New York just now are on the rolls of the eligible.

The entire list of these volunteer snowflake fighters and minute men of the shovel has reached well above 30,000, distributed proportionally throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. All are impatiently awaiting the signal—and the $3.20. When these come, they will move, it is hoped, with the precision and celerity

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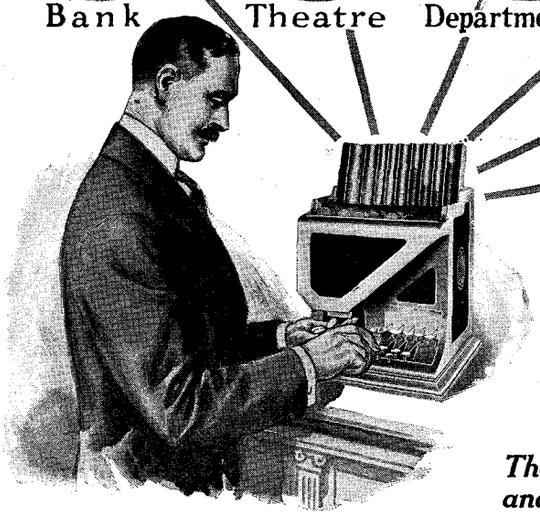

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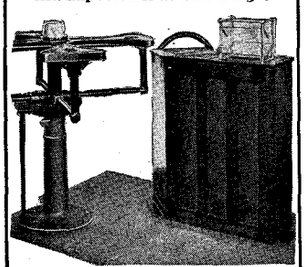

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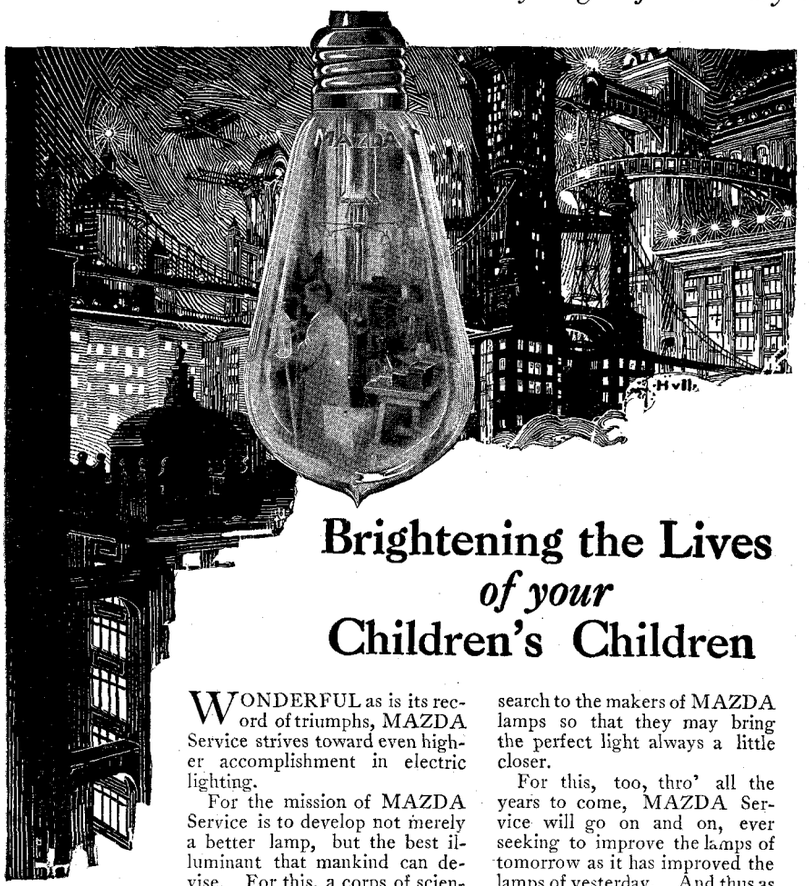

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Welsh Rarebit: Pour ½ cup of ale or beer into small saucepan, add one tablespoon **LEA & PERRINS** Sauce and saltspoon red pepper, bring to boiling point, add 1 lb. of finely chopped American cheese and stir until thoroughly melted. Pour over freshly prepared slices of toast and serve at once.

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of their brothers in arms abroad. Each man knows where his post is to be. He arrives there as soon as possible and reports to his sergeant. Yes, "sergeant" on that night, or day, at least; tho, if you look for him now, you must search the ranks of the humble privates of the White Wings—the regulars of Fetherston's army. We read on:

To about 2,500 of these has been entrusted the work of bossing the Thirty Thousand. Of course, the White Wings have had plenty of drilling, largely at the hands of Deputy Commissioner Kalbach, of the Bronx. He plays French to Fetherston's Kitchener.

The assignments for every block in the districts to be cleaned have been completed. For every block so many manholes leading to the bounding sewer, and for every manhole so many men. Each is armed with a shovel, and instructions have already been given as to the best way to swing it to get results with the least amount of fatigue.

The department's experiments have shown the best way to remove a manhole-cover—not by dropping a lighted match into the sewer, as you might fancy—but by inserting the point of a pick at a certain angle and giving a certain twist. Where now is the vaunted detail of the German Army with its two sets of suspender-buttons for every soldier?

After the snow has been shoveled dexterously into the manholes the Thirty Thousand will pursue it no further. True, one of them will watch the hole constantly to see that there is no clogging. Also, to form a dam and a current, a bag of sand or concrete tied with a rope will be placed in the sewer at each manhole, and it is expected that this will aid the impetus of the snow-floods. Just how much snow and snow-water the sewers will carry off is still a problem. Commissioner Fetherston said recently that he had hopes that three-fifths of the snow may be carried off in the sewers.

"A great deal depends," he said, "on whether the storm comes by day or by night. At an hour when the big buildings are sending streams of hot water from their engine-rooms into the sewers the snow will pass out more rapidly. There is also the matter of the water-supply. If we are permitted to use a great deal of it to keep the snow moving we will be able to accomplish more than if the supply is limited."

Commissioner Fetherston figures that within four hours after the alarm is sent out he will have his army on the job. The gait of a big storm is about half an inch of snowfall an hour. At the end of the fourth hour there will be, therefore, two inches of snow for the squads to tackle. When they have cleaned certain sections in, say, four hours, there will be four inches of snow in other sections. But these later sections will be smaller, it is planned, and the men will rarely have more than four inches ahead of them, and usually only about two inches.

A snow recruit can not be lined up and shot if he does not troop to the colors, and therein lies another question yet to be answered: What percentage of the 37,000 now enrolled and seemingly willing to shovel snow will turn up for work when the day comes? Nobody in the department

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pretends to know, for, as Mr. Buchanan, the department's publicity man, remarked yesterday, the dear old Human Equation is involved in this, and it is as hard as usual to get a line on it.

A RESERVED SEAT IN THE THEATER OF WAR

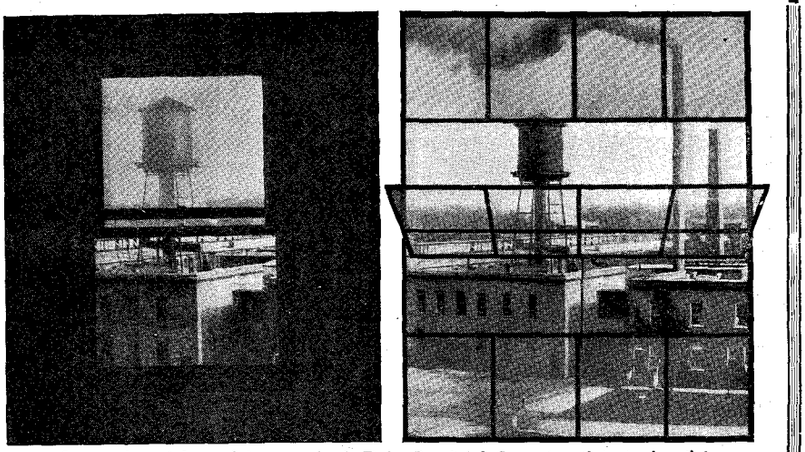
THERE aren't many of them—reserved seats in the theater of war; and hardly ever is one of them occupied by a newspaper correspondent. The exception to the rule was offered to a certain Jefferson Jones, Staff Correspondent of the Minneapolis *Journal* and *The Japan Advertiser*, who, with other spectators, attended the premier production of "The Bombardment of Tsing-tao," in the Chinese province of Shantung. The balcony which his party occupied was quite in proportion with the heroic dimensions of the "theater" itself, it being Prinz Heinrichberg, 1,000 feet high, and three miles back of Tsing-tao. On October 31 began the actual bombardment. The writer was fortunate enough to secure an invitation to accompany the members of staff of the British and Japanese expeditionary forces to the neighboring mountain. They were none too soon in arriving. Already the overture had begun and the stage was set. As we read in the story as given by the New York *Times:*

When we arrived at the summit there was the theater of war laid out before us like a map. To the left were the Japanese and British cruisers in the Yellow Sea, preparing for the bombardment. Below was a Japanese battery, stationed near the Meeker House, which the Germans had burned in their retreat from the mountains. Directly ahead was the city of Tsing-tao, with the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* steaming about in the harbor, while to the right one could see the Kiaochow coast and central forts and redoubts and the entrenched Japanese and British camps.

We had just couched ourselves comfortably between some large, jagged rocks, where we felt sure we were not in a direct line with the enemy's guns, when suddenly there was a flash as if some one had turned a large golden mirror in the field down beyond to the right. A little column of black smoke drifted away from one of the Japanese trenches, and a minute later those of us on the peak of Prinz Heinrichberg heard the sharp report of a field-gun.

"Gentlemen, the show has started," said the British captain, as he removed his cap and started adjusting his "opera-glass." No sooner had he said this than the report of guns came from all directions, with a continuous rumble, as if a giant bowling-alley were in use. Everywhere the valley at the rear of Tsing-tao was alive with golden flashes from discharging guns, and at the same time great clouds of bluish-white smoke would suddenly spring up around the German batteries, where some Japanese shell had burst. Over near the greater harbor of Tsing-tao we could see flames licking up the Standard Oil Company's large tanks.

And then the war-ships in the Yellow Sea opened fire on Iltis Fort, and for three hours we continually played our glasses



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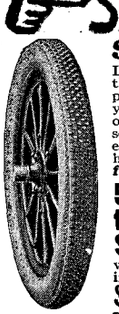

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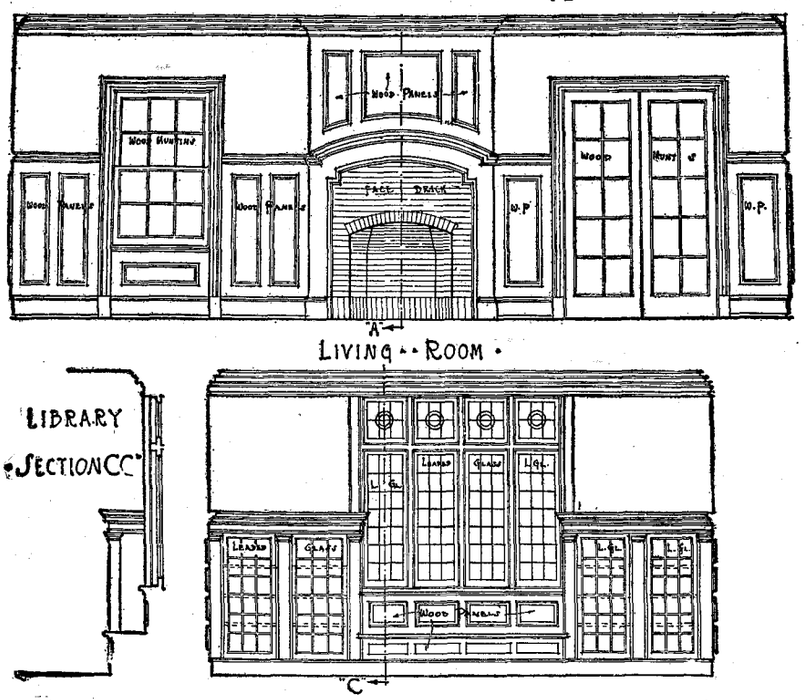

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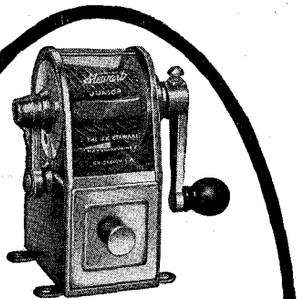

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on the field—on Tsing-tao and on the war-ships. With glasses on the central redoubt of the Germans we watched the effects of the Japanese fire until the boom of guns from the German Fort A, on a little peninsula jutting out from Kiaochow Bay, toward the east, attracted our attention there. We could see the big siege-gun on this fort rise up over the bunker, aim at a war-ship, fire, and then quickly go down again. And then we would turn our eyes toward the war-ships in time to see a fountain of water 200 yards from a vessel, where the shell had struck. We scanned the city of Tsing-tao. The 150-ton crane in the greater harbor, which we had seen earlier in the day, and which was said to be the largest crane in the world, had disappeared and only its base remained standing. A Japanese shell had carried away the crane.

Two days later his account was written and mailed, to consume over five weeks in its journey East. Thus, only three days of bombardment were witnessed. Of the other two he narrates:

On November 1, the second day of the bombardment, we again stationed ourselves on the peak of Prinz Heinrichberg. From the earliest hours of morning the Japanese and British forces had kept up a continuous fire on the German redoubts in front of the Iltis, Moltke, and Bismarck forts, and when we arrived at our seats it seemed as tho the shells were dropping around the German trenches every minute. Particularly on the redoubt of Taitung-Chen was the Japanese fire heavy, and by early afternoon, through field-glasses, this German redoubt appeared to have had an attack of smallpox, so pitted was it from the holes made by bursting Japanese shells. By nightfall many parts of the German redoubts had been destroyed, together with some machine guns. The result was the advancing of the Japanese lines several hundred yards from the bottom of the hills, where they had rested earlier in the day.

It was not until the third day of the bombardment that those of us stationed on Prinz Heinrichberg observed that our theater of war had a curtain, a real asbestos one that screened the fire in the drops directly ahead of us from our eyes. We had learned that the theater was equipped with pits, drops, a gallery for onlookers, exits, and an orchestra of booming cannon and rippling, roaring pompoms; but that Nature had provided it with a curtain—that was something new to us.

We reached the summit of the mountain about 11 A.M., just as some heavy clouds, evidently disturbed by the bombardment during the previous night, were dropping down into Litsun Valley and in front of Tsing-tao. For three hours we sat on the peak shivering in a blast from the sea, and all the while wondering just what was being enacted beyond the curtain. The firing had suddenly ceased, and with the filmy haze before our eyes we conjured up pictures of the Japanese troops making the general attack upon Iltis Fort, evidently the key to Tsing-tao, while the curtain of the theater of war was down.

By early afternoon the clouds lifted, and with glasses we were able to distinguish fresh sappings of the Japanese infantry nearer to the German redoubts. The Japanese guns, which the day before were stationed below us to the left, near the Meeker House, had advanced half a

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mile and were on the road just outside the village of Ta-yau. Turning our glasses on Kiaochow Bay, we discovered that the *Kaiserin Elisabeth* was missing, nor did a search of the shore-line reveal her. Whether she was blown up by the Germans or had hidden behind one of the islands I did not know.

All the guns were silent now, and the British captain said: "Well, chaps, shall we take advantage of the intermission?"

A half-hour later we were down the mountain and riding homeward toward Tschang-Tsun.

To understand the situation in the East, the writer warns us, some idea of the topography of the country must be kept in mind. This he puts in brief for us as follows:

Since the disembarkation of the Japanese Army on September 2, everything has seemingly favored the Germans. The country, which is unusually mountainous, offering natural strongholds for resisting the invading army, is practically devoid of roads in the hinterland. To add to this difficulty, the last two months in Shantung have seen heavy rains and floods which have really aided in holding off the ultimate fall of Kiaochow.

One had only to see the road from Lanschan over Makung Pass, on which the Japanese troops were forced to rely for their supplies, partly to understand the reason for the German garrison at Tsing-tao still holding out. The road, especially near the base, is nothing but a sea of clay, in which the military carts sink up to their hubs. Frequent rains every week keep the roadway softened up, and thus render it necessary for the Japanese infantry to rebuild it and to construct drainage ditches in order that there may be no delay in getting supplies and ammunition to the troops at the front.

The physical characteristics of Kiaochow make it an ideal fortress. The entrance of the bay is nearly two miles wide and is commanded by hills rising 600 feet directly in the rear of Tsing-tao. The ring of hills that surrounds the city does not extend back into the hinterland, and thus there is no screen behind which the Japanese forces can quickly invest the city. Germany has utilized the semicircle of hills in the construction of large concrete forts equipped with Krupp guns of 14- and 16-inch caliber, which, for four or five miles back into the peninsula, command all approaches to the city.

The Japanese Army in approaching Tsing-tao has had to do so practically in the open. The troops found no hills behind which they could with safety mount heavy siege-guns without detection by the German garrison. In fact, the strategic plan for the capture of the town has been much like the plan adopted by the Japanese forces at Port Arthur—they have forced their approach by sappings. While this is a gradual method, it is certain of victory in the end and results in very little loss of life.

The natural elevations of the Iltis, Bismarck, and Moltke forts at the rear of Tsing-tao have another advantage in that they are so situated that they are commanded by at least two other forts. All of the guns had been so placed that they can be turned on their neighbors, if the occasion arises.

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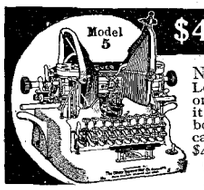

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

IF EVERY ONE WOULD SAVE

NOT the least important aspect of the situation produced by the war is declared by *The Investor's Magazine* to be "the changed, or changing, temper of the American people" in the matter of saving. For several years we have "lived too fast and too loose," until extravagance has become "the national vice." Of late years an increasing portion of our people acquired "the ideas of the spendthrift," until their only mode of enjoyment consisted in "display and waste and empty-headed frivolity," a significant symptom of all this being the dancing-mania that swept over the country during the past two years. The writer believes a reaction was bound to come, with a return to the forehanded ways of our forefathers, the thrifty maxims of Franklin, and old national ideals of moderation and modesty. While bound to come sooner or later, the war brought the reaction "sooner than most of us expected," so that the world already has entered on a period of economizing, even among the wealthy classes, where thrift and economy promise to become "actually fashionable."

In this country, it has been estimated that our annual savings amount to more than four billion dollars, but much of that sum "has been spent and squandered recklessly." If all our people will now resolve to save their money with greater care, the increased habits of thrift and the attendant cultivation of other virtues "will more than make up for the temporary loss and shortage occasioned by the war."

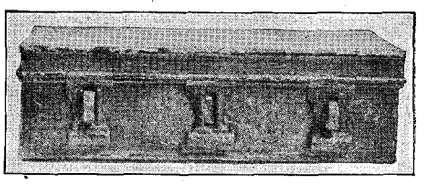
The same subject is discust in an editorial article in *The Journal of Commerce,* which says that when the war is over, great destruction of capital having occurred, there will be great need of money with which to rebuild industries and restore trade. This will give "unprecedented opportunities for those who have money to invest," a condition which makes it well worth while for people to practise greater economy and indulge in less extravagance of expenditure. Few ever realize what the result would be if more attention were given to saving money. The writer points out results that are easily possible of attainment:

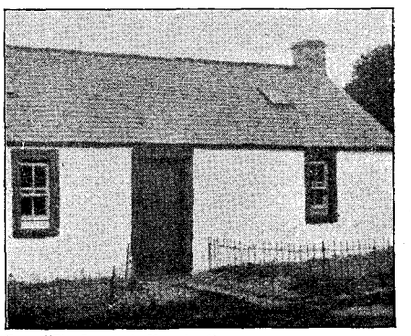
"There are now approximately 100,000,000 of us. Take that as a convenient round number. It is usually calculated that one in five of them, or 20,000,000, are males of mature years, and many somewhat under maturity, as well as some females, are capable of earning and saving more or less. Let us assume that one-half of the full number are so poor and incapable of earning more than they need for their continual wants in decent living, or are so given to waste, that nothing is to be expected of them in the way of contributing to the capital of the country. Of the rest, suppose one-half could, without the sacrifice of anything necessary to comfort, save on the average $100 in a year. That would mean an accumulation of $500,000,000. The other half, we will say, are well-to-do, many of them rich and accustomed to be lavish in their expenditure on things which contribute little or nothing to either necessity or comfort or even rational amusement. Would it be too much to estimate that, taking them by and large, those of moderate means and those of great wealth, they could "put by" $1,000 a year on the average? That would look pretty big in the aggregate, and we will cut it down one-half. That would leave $2,500,000,000, or, adding that of the small savers, $3,000,000,000 in all.

"That is a pretty tidy sum to be going into useful investment in the course of a year, and nobody suffering in consequence. In fact, everybody would be better occupied during the process and acquiring better habits of both industry and thrift, and a great deal could be done with the capital saved. Through savings-banks and financial institutions it would make its way into productive enterprises, strengthen the means of extracting wealth from the earth and transforming it to the many uses for supplying human wants and meeting future needs. During the stimulated process of production, distribution, and interchange, the cost of living would be kept down and the means of living increased while this transferable capital was supplying the place of that destroyed or wasted by war. When the conflict was over and the process of reconstruction was begun, the people of the United States would be in a position to take an important part in it and reap a goodly share of the fruits.

"They would have their own domestic interests in pretty good shape and could, perhaps, supply considerable capital to those abroad who would have so much rebuilding and restoring to do. At all events, they would have what they have been owing abroad greatly reduced, if not all paid off, so as not to be continually sending a goodly part of their earnings to pay debts or interest on foreign capital invested here."

This subject gives peculiar interest to another article in *The Investor's Magazine* describing the first savings-bank ever opened, so far as known. This bank was the creation of the Rev. Henry Duncan, pastor of a church in a small Scottish village named Ruthwell, which lies a few miles from Dumfries. In that village much poverty had existed and pauperism was common. Mr. Duncan believed a great part of this could be limited through the cultivation of habits of economy. Banks at that time would not accept a smaller deposit than ten pounds. Hence Mr. Duncan conceived the idea of a bank for poor men which would receive deposits in any amount,





From "The Investor's Magazine."

SMALL HOUSE STILL STANDING IN A SCOTCH VILLAGE WHERE THE FIRST SAVINGS-BANK WAS STARTED. IN THE IRON CHEST SHOWN ABOVE THE DEPOSITS WERE KEPT UNTIL INVESTED.

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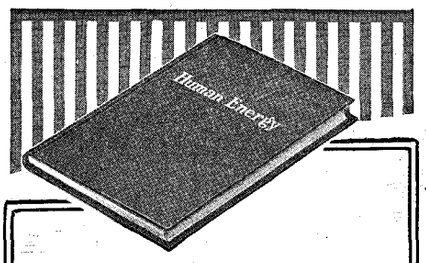

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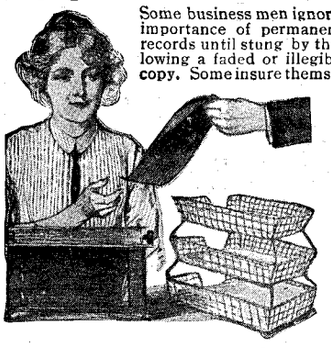

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great or small. And so in 1810, in his small cottage at Ruthwell (shown in this issue on another page), Mr. Duncan opened a savings-bank, with a large iron strong-box (also shown in illustration) as his place for safe-keeping of money, he holding one key to the box and two elders of his church each holding others.

In the first year his deposits amounted to £151; in the second year £176 additional were deposited, in the third £241, in the fourth £922—an aggregate of more than $7,000. Mr. Duncan's experiment proved the truth of his theory as to relief from poverty. A decrease at once set in in Ruthwell in the number of those who sought relief. Not many years passed before the village was completely rid of paupers. His success traveled far from his village, went throughout Scotland and into England. Indeed, the fame of it spread on the Continent and even to America. Mr. Duncan gave up preaching and became a banker, published a book about his work, and within seven years saw enacted by the British Parliament a savings-bank act, largely as a result of his own appearance before a committee to explain what his bank had done.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON ODD-LOT BUYING

Since the Stock Exchange was reopened for business in all its branches, attention has been drawn to the cumulative power of investment-buying from a small army of small investors that has grown up in recent years, known as odd-lot buyers. Within a fortnight after the reopening of the Exchange, an important odd-lot house estimated that the buying of small amounts of stock had been 50 per cent. greater than the selling and that the majority of orders to purchase were for outright purchases and not for margin accounts. At the present time, when the market for securities has been in need of support, the absorption of stocks by odd-lot buyers has been "a very welcome balance against the selling that has been encountered," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*. This writer adds:

"The time is really short since the small investor and trader was shunted to one side in Wall Street, and sent around the corner to a little-known broker who was willing to accept cheap accounts. Definitely past is the time when only rich folk were wanted down-town; this may be judged from the fact that nearly a third of the present total business of the Stock Exchange is made up from orders in lots of less than the recognized 100-share trading unit. How deep is the desire to retain the good-will of the odd-lot trader was well emphasized when it became known that fifteen specialists on the floor of the Exchange, who never before had condescended to such a thing, had entered the business of odd-lot dealing with such zest that the established dealers had abandoned increased charges they proposed to exact from the trading public and returned to old rates in order to preserve their business.

"Whether the odd-lot houses are the legitimate and desirable successors of the bucket-shops or whether they are a creation of a new era in finance, their record is showing them to have done far more good than merely to support the art of engraving and printing of stock certificates. They have made thousands of investors; they have made many traders who formerly felt they would be laughed out of an office if they appeared with $100 to deposit as margin for a speculative transaction."

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The Wall Street Journal has ascertained that dealers in odd lots during the year 1913 were responsible for about 32 per cent. of the total transactions on the Stock Exchange; that is, the five firms which specialize in odd lots sold 24,083,901 shares during that year, the grand total of shares sold on the Exchange being 83,362,639. These figures show a percentage of about 28 for odd-lot transactions, but other brokers besides the five firms who specialize in odd lots dealt in approximately 3,000,000 odd-lot shares, so that the total of odd-lot transactions would be about 32 per cent. of all. These figures were originally compiled for the New York *Times Annalist*, which presents other interesting data, as follows:

	Total Dealings	*Investment Dealings*	*Per cent. of Inv. Dealings*
Odd lots, shares...	27,083,901	24,083,901	89 %
Full lots, shares...	83,362,639	7,113,088	8.5%
Bonds.....	$497,991,000	$472,091,450	95 %

HOW MUCH RETAIL TRADE WAS OFF

From what are described as "excellent sources of information" *The Journal of Commerce* learns that the loss in business encountered by large department stores in New York in the autumn and first month of the present winter "only slightly exceeded 10 per cent." The large stores in December should have done a business of about $450,000 a week. They were actually doing about $50,000 less. The number of shoppers, according to reports from the stores themselves, appeared to be quite up to the average. The amount of the average purchase, however, was smaller. In other words, as many customers as formerly went to the stores for Christmas-buying, but they spent less per capita than in a normal year. The writer says further:

"This curtailment in the expenditure per customer seems to take the form of buying about the same articles as heretofore, but selecting a cheaper quality. Heads of stores, when questioned as to the probability of customers buying more useful and practical articles this year, did not all agree that this difference was very noticeable. Fancy articles, the head of one large store stated, were still being taken in about an average way.

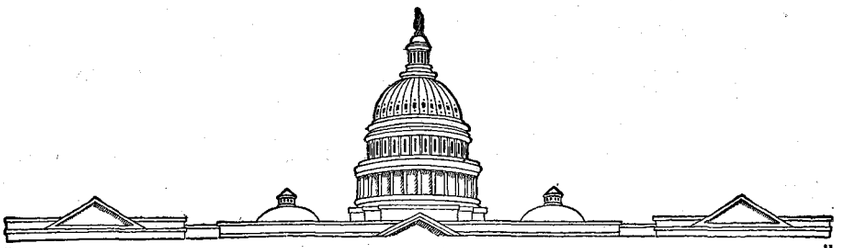
"An illustration of the character of the buying was given in regard to furs. Where in previous years the high-priced furs were bought in quantity, this year furs are still being taken, but largely of cheaper quality. It has likewise been noticed all season that in the buying of ready-to-wear suits and dresses more women are looking for bargains than usual.

"That large retailers had prepared for about the character of buying that is actually taking place this season may not have been known to business circles at large, but it is said to be a fact just the same. A policy seems to have been followed for some weeks in the buying of different departments that permitted the large stores to take full advantage of merchandise offered by manufacturers and other producers at bargain prices."

BENEFITS FROM HIGHER FREIGHT-RATES

A rough estimate has been made of the benefits likely to accrue to railroads affected by the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting an increase in rates. Interesting points as to these results and a table showing the estimated help to the dividend balances of the roads affected are given in *The Journal of Commerce:*

"Investigation shows that the railroad systems in the East, which carry the great-



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There was a lot of complaining last year at the amount of work required to dig up all of the information demanded by the Income Tax law. Then it began to occur to many business men that it was a mighty helpful thing, for the good of their own business, to know these facts; and it furthermore occurred to them that it was bad business for a man to be so in the dark about his own affairs as to be baffled by the requirements of his Income Tax report.

It means a serious penalty to give inaccurate information in your Tax report—but ignorance of the essential facts of your business is likely to cost you a far more serious penalty—losses in your own business caused by not knowing what is going on or how you stand financially.

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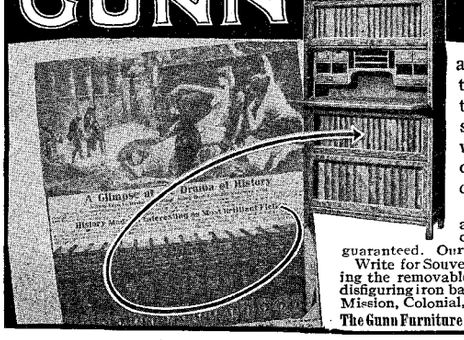

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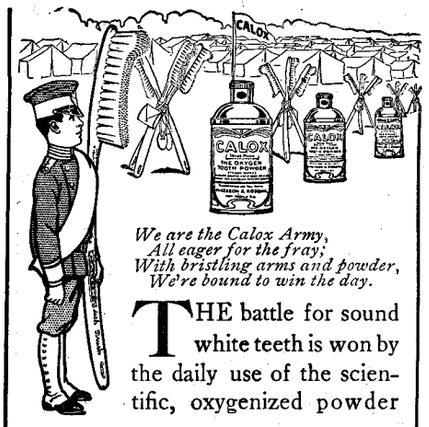

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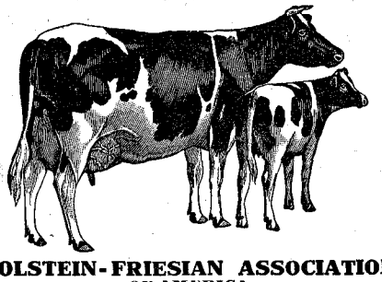

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est relative percentages of their total tonnage per annum in the excepted items of anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, and ore, are the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Erie, Lake Shore, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. In the case of the Pennsylvania of an approximate annual tonnage of 150,000,000 tons, over 60,000,000 tons include coal, coke, and ore; on the New York Central, about 20,000,000 tons of the road's annual tonnage of over 50,000,000 tons are coal, etc.; more than 50 per cent. of the Lehigh Valley's annual tonnage of 30,000,000 tons is coal, coke, etc.; approximately 56 per cent. of the Baltimore & Ohio's annual freight tonnage in official classification territory is that of the excepted commodities, while the Erie and Lackawanna each have approximately 40 to 50 per cent. of their annual tonnage in coal, coke, and iron ore.

"The following tabulation is presented as giving a rough approximation of the individual net gains which will probably be realized by sixty of the principal railroad companies in official classification territory involved in the rate advances granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the last column of the table is an approximate estimate of the actual benefits in earnings which the more important railroad systems will realize after deductions are made because of the large coal, coke, and ore tonnage which they annually carry, upon which no advances were granted.

Railroads	*Estimated Benefit to Dividend Balance on 1913 Earnings of 4% Advance*	*Approximate Benefit after Reduction of Estimated Tonnage of Excepted Rates on Coal, Coke, and Ore*
Ann Arbor	$55,268	.....
Atlantic City R. R.	30,764	.....
Baltimore & Ohio	3,207,780	$1,110,000
Bangor & Arostook	98,098	.....
Bessemer & Lake Erie	340,388	.....
Boston & Maine	1,147,707	.....
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	376,475	.....
Buffalo & Susquehanna	86,880	.....
*Central Ind. Ry.	6,970	.....
Central New England	126,666	.....
Central R. R. of N. J.	876,138	.....
Central Vermont Ry.	418,327	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	479,465	.....
Chicago & Erie	170,006	.....
†Chicago, Ind. & Southern	157,477	.....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	187,303	.....
Chicago Terminal & Southeastern	66,844	.....
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	295,391	.....
†Cin. Northern	45,204	.....
†Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	927,256	.....
Delaware & Hudson	804,174	.....
Del., Lack. & West.	1,184,737	450,000
Det. & Mackinac	32,738	.....
Det., Tol. & Ironton	55,655	.....
Elgin, Joliet & East	495,408	.....
Erie	1,773,830	800,000
*Grand Rapids & Ind.	131,641	.....
Grand Trunk Western Ry.	191,104	.....
Hocking Valley Ry.	254,629	.....
†Lake Erie & West.	193,736	.....
†Lake Shore & Mich. S.	1,575,045	750,000
Lehigh & New England	70,259	.....
Lehigh Valley	1,469,006	650,000
‡Long Island R. R.	138,512	.....
Maine Central	285,042	.....
†Michigan Central	920,761	.....
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	2,752,278	1,800,000
†N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	425,714	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	1,362,879	$250,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	292,445	.....
‡N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk	120,073	.....
N. Y., Susquehanna & West.	106,596	.....
‡Northern Central	398,613	.....
Penn. R. R. lines East	5,322,101	.....
*Penn. Co. lines West.	2,026,462	3,500,000
Peoria & Eastern	94,509	.....
Pere Marquette	477,675	.....
‡Phila., Balt. & Wash.	419,675	.....
Philadelphia & Reading	1,641,339	300,000
*Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1,258,528	315,000
†Pitts. & Lake Erie	703,236	.....
Pitts., Shawmut & North	74,403	.....
†Rutland	80,846	.....
†Toledo & O. Cent.	189,329	.....
Tol., St. L. & West.	148,623	.....
Ulster & Delaware	28,322	.....
*Vandalia	307,993	.....
Wabash	870,974	600,000
‡West. Jer. & Sea Shore	73,405	.....
West. Maryland	250,976	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	270,713	.....
Total	$38,074,391	$10,525,000

* Penn. lines West. ‡ Penn. lines.
† N. Y. C. lines. § Statement of Howard Elliott on December 18.

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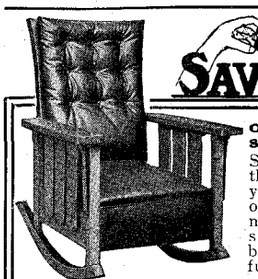

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Bookish.—DOROTHEA NEWROX—"Where is papah?"

MRS. NEWROX—"In the library, dearie—but don't wake him up now."—*Puck.*

Made in U. S. A.—MANAGING EDITOR—"Great snakes! I can't make head or tail of this Petrograd cable. Ask our Russian correspondent to step here a moment."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Change.—BOARDER—"Here's a nickel I found in the hash."

LANDLADY—"Yes, I put it there. You've been complaining, I understand, about lack of change in your meals."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mistake Corrected.—"Look here!" said an excited man to a druggist. "You gave me morphin for quinin this morning."

"Is that so?" replied the druggist. "Then you owe me twenty-five cents."—*Christian Register.*

The Lesser Evil.—"I can give you a cold bite," said the woman.

"Why not warm it up?" asked the tramp.

"There ain't any wood sawed."

"So? Well, give it to me cold."—*New York Sun.*

Played Out.—"Why are you moping there, Dick?"

"I've no one to play with."

"Well, go and fetch Freddie next door."

"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet."—*London Opinion.*

How to Pronounce Them.—For the information of war-inclined readers, we print the following table of pronunciation, hoping it will prove as helpful and illuminating as the average table of its kind in the daily press:

Xyroussj ucbiurj,	pronounced	Yuhs-hkdhsg-hsg-hgx-j.
Hbcdhkhfgeu,	"	Lawyuf-ghfs-ing-yyz.
Zygfr,	"	Gsfx-fy.
Vitckafdhhkzzyprl,	"	Vod-ka.
Grkamamatveitch,	"	Dsanmco-go-bombski.
Boobmf,	"	Boobmf.

—*Puck.*

Not Giving It Away.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon was asked to-day what he thought of the outlook for the Republican party in 1916, and he answered with a story.

"A black man was arrested for horse-stealing while I was prosecuting-attorney in Vermilion county," he said, "and was placed on trial after being duly indicted. When his day in court came he was taken before the judge and I solemnly read the charge in the indictment to him.

"'Are you guilty or not?' I asked.

"The black man rolled uneasily in his chair. 'Well, boss,' he finally said, 'ain't dat the very thing we're about to try?'"—*New York Herald.*

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Both are first-class risks. They are normally occupied men. Neither is in a hazardous calling. Neither travels much. They both lead regular lives and their days are practically repetitions. One was injured at a place supposedly safe. The other was overtaken by *unexpected* illness. Each was enabled, by his indemnity, to finance his loss of time and the added expenses above living costs: Searles' firm paid him his salary, but Denny was a lawyer and his income stopped until recovery.

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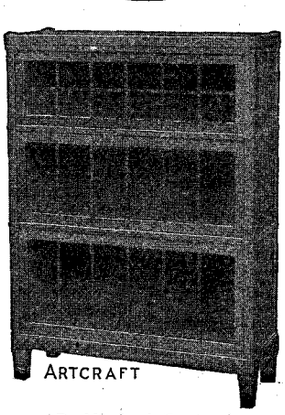

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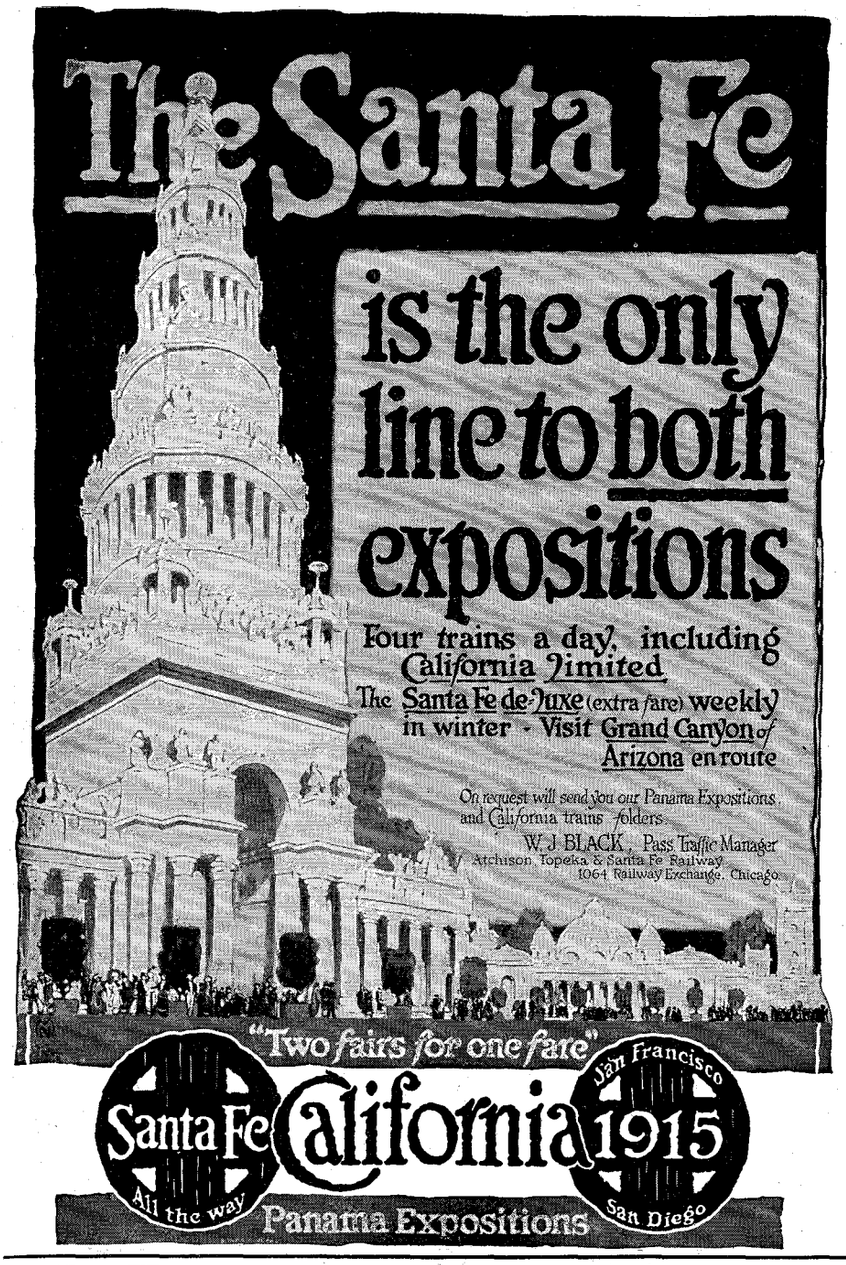
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 23.—Owing to new movements of Austrian troops in the neighborhood of Przemysl and to the south of Krakow, in Galicia, Grand Duke Nicholas finds it necessary to raise the siege of the latter city.

December 24.—General von Hindenburg's troops are heavily massed along the Bsura and Rawaka rivers in Poland, but are held in check by the Russians. The Russian force lately investing Krakow makes a rapid swing eastward across the Donajec to Biala river, where an Austrian force advancing from the south is engaged.

December 25.—Fighting is reported near Lötzen, in East Prussia, in which the Germans are successful, securing 1,000 prisoners. In Galicia the Russians are victorious on the Biala, and advance south, to intervene between the Austrian force just engaged and that approaching from Sanok.

December 28.—Tho cannonading continues along the whole line in Poland, there are evidences, according to report, that the German attack is slackening, as a consequence of the failure of the Austrian flank movement in Galicia. The center of conflict has shifted somewhat southward to the Pilicza river.

IN THE WEST

December 23.—It is reported that the French have won possession of the forest of La Pretre, in Alsace, and are bombarding the fortifications of Metz.

December 24.—Germans are the victors in an engagement with British and Indian troops near St. Hubert, Belgium.

December 27.—The Germans secure several trenches south of Ypres, but in the Lens region the Allies reach and hold 800 yards of first-line German trenches. An attack by land and sea upon Nieuport is successfully resisted by the Germans.

It is reported that 200,000 Germans are massing at Antwerp, to remain there for defense in case of siege. The recon-

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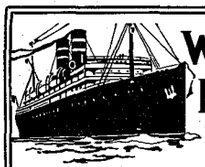

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struction of the fortifications goes on night and day.

December 28.—A violent storm interrupts operations on the northwestern portion of the battle-line.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

December 24.—Germany notifies neutral countries having Consuls in Belgian territory that the *exequatur*s crediting them to Belgium will no longer be recognized by German authorities, but that provisional recognition will be granted to those Consuls whose countries so desire.

December 25.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, seven British naval airmen in seaplanes attack the German naval base at Cuxhaven, on the North Sea. Bombs are dropt on German ships and fortifications, but the raid is fruitless of costly damage to the Germans. One British seaplane is wrecked off Helgoland, and its aviator captured.

December 27.—Turkish forces are reported as victoriously advancing along the Caucasian front. The Turkish fleet, including the *Hamidieh*, recently reported torpedoed at Sebastopol, returns without damage from a cruise of the Black Sea.

GENERAL FOREIGN

December 22. — Boer rebel leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Maritz, at the head of 800 men, reappears in South Africa and wins a sharp engagement at Schnitdrift, according to report.

December 24.—A revolt in Navotas, a suburb of Manila, P. I., is subdued without much difficulty by the local authorities, 150 rioters being taken.

December 25.—A revolution, started in Albania by fanatical Moslem tribes of the interior opposed to Essad Pasha's rule, is reported from Rome.

Fighting is reported on the outskirts of Vera Cruz between adherents of Generals Villa and Carranza. An important Constitutionalist victory at Ebano, near Tampico, is reported.

December 26.—Provisional President Gutierrez orders the generals of the Conventionalist armies to cease all summary executions, because of the growing panic among the people.

December 27.—Rome reports that the Italian cruiser *Calabria* has been instructed to give aid to the United States cruisers *North Carolina* and *Tennessee*, should occasion arise as the result of further demonstrations against the departure of Europeans from Turkish territory.

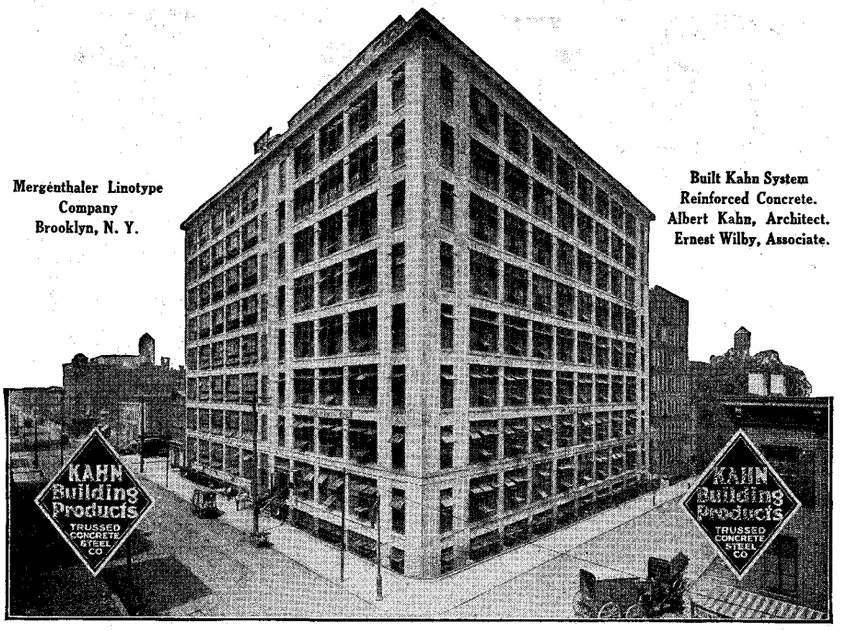
DOMESTIC

December 27.—Venezuela formally proposes to this Government an international conference in Washington, to consider and revise the rules of international law regarding the rights of neutral nations in war-times.

London receives our Government's note of protest against the examination and detention of American shipping.

December 28.—Two Buffalo, N. Y., duck-hunters are shot, and one of them killed, by Canadian soldiers from Fort Erie, who are called upon by the local game-warden to assist in compelling the two Americans to obey the game-laws.

December 29.—Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, grants to Leo M. Frank an appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, thus staying the Georgia man's execution indefinitely.



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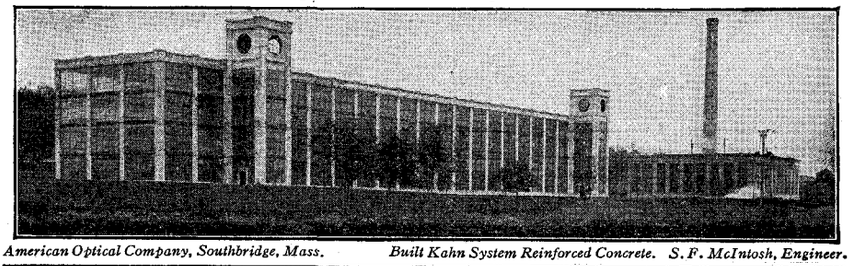

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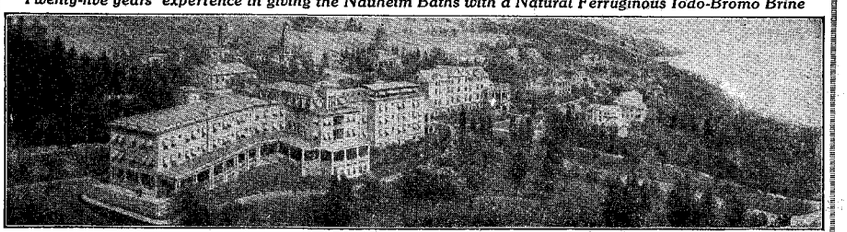

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. L. MacK.," Mattoon, Ill.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'It is not only one of the most fertile principles that *has* ever been able to establish *itself*, it is the master principle.'"

If you will invert the sentence you can prove your case: "Of the most fertile principles that *have* ever been able to establish *themselves* this is one, the master principle." In grammar the rule is that the verb shall agree in number with its nearest noun, which in this case is "principles."

"G. W. B.," Goldfield, Iowa.—"Is *an one* correct in the following? 'When such *an one* is disarmed, he is wholly at the mercy of his superior.'"

There is authority for both "a" and "an" before "one." Modern usage favors "such a one." The dropping of "n" from Early English "an" dates from about 1150. The rule for dropping was given by More in 1532, and altho it has been repeated since has not always been followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. *An* is found in a few instances in both works. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times, *an hair* once, *a hair* often; *such an one* occurs twice, *a one* always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaccented *h*. Some writers use it before the sound of *w* as in "one" (wun). Kipling wrote ("American Notes") "Ere the blood of *such an one* has ceased to foam on the floor." In the Bible the forms alternate. (See Job xiv, 3; Ruth xiv, 1; I Corinthians v, 5 and 11; II Corinthians ii, 7.)

"E. L. P.," Evansville, Ind.—"The following two words as an example are submitted for your decision: *Trough*—pronounced *trof*; *dough* pronounced *doe*. The word *trough* is commonly pronounced in the bakers' profession *troe*. In a conversation the other day the word *trough* was pronounced *troe*, and when I corrected the person he asked me why *trough* was pronounced *trof* and *dough* was pronounced *doe*. He asked me why *dough* was not pronounced *doff*. Please explain why the pronunciations are different."

The Anglo-Saxon for *trough* was *troh* pronounced with a guttural, "h" as in *loch*. From this we got in the Middle-English period *trogh* and *trough* Nowhere in English dictionaries do we find the pronunciation cited as in use, altho in Scotland *troch* is the common pronunciation. Regarding *dough*, to-day this is pronounced *dō* ("o" as in "no"), or dialectically "duf," perhaps by analogy with "rough," now pronounced *ruf*. Formerly all these words had the guttural sound found in *loch* to-day. That they no longer retain it may be ascribed to the influence of the Latin and the French upon English speech, for altho still met occasionally among Scotsmen when they use such words as *fought*, *nought*, etc., which they pronounce as if spelled *focht* and *nocht*, etc., it does not survive in Great Britain south of the Tweed But it is still in evidence where the Romans did not penetrate.

"A. L. C.," Corsicana, Texas.—"Please tell me if the following sentence is correct: 'I would be very *much* pleased, etc.' It seems to me that the word 'much' is incorrectly used, tho I have heard it used frequently in this sense."

Very: From the grammarian's point of view *very* properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective, as, *very tired; very pleasing*. The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as *very pleased, very dissatisfied*, or *very hated*. It must be said, however, that altho it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb; as, *very much pleased, very greatly dissatisfied*, or *very bitterly hated*, yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries. In some circumstances this word fails to add any real intensification. "That is very well done" is little, if any, stronger than the commendation exprest without *very*.

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